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NEW-YORK.

What the Republicans in the State Are Doing.

An Estimate of the Result by Counties—The Next Assembly—The Binghamton Demonstration and the Work in Broome County.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Starting out from New-York three days ago to find the general Republican apathy which was said to be apparent everywhere in the Empire State since the Pennsylvania triumph, I have thus far signally failed in the effort. I have met and conversed during my trip with many of the working Republicans of the counties of Rockland, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Albany, Renssalear, Schenectady, Schoharie, Otsego, Delaware, Chemung, and Broome without having found any cessation of Republican labors, or any diminution of interest in the contest. Yesterday at the village of Oneonta, in Otsego County, I witnessed a demonstration which was ample proof that the Republicans of that closely-contested county are fully alive, and this morning a vast procession moved through the streets of this city, despite the fact that with daybreak came a cold autumnal rain, which did not cease until nearly night-fall. The thousands composing the pageant came in great part from the outlying townships of Broome County on horseback or in wagons, and have exposed themselves, because of their zeal in the cause, for hours to the dangers and discomforts of the pitiless storm. When a party makes such an exhibition of its spirit as this, it seems safe to say that here, at least, it is not apathetic.

THE COUNTIES.

From every part of the State I hear only glad tidings as a whole, although there are several counties where, owing to various local causes, aided by Greeleyism, we are not to have the usual Republican majorities this Fall. But these are more than counterbalanced by the greatly increased vote we will get in many other localities. As samples of what our friends expect, I may state that here in Broome County they declare that they have made a careful canvass, which gives them 1,800 majority, after allowing the Greeleyites every doubtful voter. In Erie County they are even more extravagant, not only claiming, but betting on 2,500 majority, and Chautauqua, as the home of Fenton, insists on giving Grant 4,000 majority, while Cattaraugus promises 2,000, and Oneida will not be put down for less; and St. Lawrence has such exceedingly great expectations that I do not care to mention them. From all the great Republican strongholds comes the same unvarying story of some few disappointed office-seekers having gone off to the enemy, but their places in the ranks more than supplied by recruits from the Democracy, who have been sold, but will not be delivered. Purposing now to deal only with general facts, and give a bird's-eye view of the State, I do not descend into details further than to say that there is hardly a Republican county in the State where the County Committee cannot show a list of names which proves that at least three Democrats have come to us for one Republican who has left us, and who cannot display a roll of names to the Grant Clubs larger than they were in 1868. Talking, to-night, with that old war-horse of New-York Republicanism, Hon. John H. Selkreg, of Tompkins, I asked him what that county would do, and his answer was that it would give about its usual Republican majority; but, he added that, liking always to get to the bottom in making estimates, he set it down for 1,000, as it could not possibly do worse. In this cautious spirit I have made an estimate of the result in the State in majorities, based upon such information as I have been able to gather of their political condition, and here it is:

	Republican.	Democrat.
Albany	....	1000
Allegany	2500	....
Broome	1400	....
Cattaraugus	1600	....
Cayuga	2800	....
Chautauqua	3500	....
Chemung	....	300
Chenango	1000	....
Clinton	300	....
Columbia	....	400
Cortland	1200	....
Delaware	1300	....
Dutchess	900	....
Erie	1500	....
Essex	1200	....
Franklin	900	....
Fulton	300	....
Genesee	1300	....
Greene	....	600
Hamilton	....	300
Herkimer	1300	....
Jefferson	2200	....
Kings	....	8000
Lewis	200	....
Livingston	900	....
Madison	1800	....
Monroe	600	....
Montgomery	100	....
New-York	....	25000
Niagara	800	....
Oneida	1800	....
Onondaga	2000	....
Ontario	1100	....
Orange	400	....
Orleans	1100	....
Oswego	2800	....
Otsego	100	....
Putnam	....	100
Queens	....	1000
Rensselaer	300	....
Richmond	....	600
Rockland	....	400
Saratoga	1800	....
Schenectady	200	....
Schoharie	....	1200
Schuyler	500	....
Seneca	....	600
St. Lawrence	6000	....
Steuben	1000	....
Suffolk	400	....
Sullivan	....	600
Tioga	1200	....
Tompkins	1000	....
Ulster	....	500
Warren	400	....
Washington	2400	....
Wayne	1500	....
Westchester	....	500
Wyoming	1500	....
Yates	1200	....
Total	58300	41100

This exhibit gives the State to the Republicans by 17,100, and unless all attainable information proves false, it is far below what the returns will show on election night, even upon Governor and the State ticket. Gen. Grant is stronger than his party everywhere, and in New-York far stronger than elsewhere, so that his majority will mount far above this estimate, while that of Gen. Dix, in all probability, will not be less than 25,000. There is hardly a Republican county that will not do better than I have estimated, and there is not a Democratic county that will do as badly, with, possibly, one exception. Everybody knows that New-York cannot give 25,000 against us, any more than Kings can give 8,000; yet, to be entirely safe, I have so rated these strongholds of Democracy. I have reckoned Westchester 500 against us, when it is likely to give us a majority even larger, and no one in Schoharie, so far as I have been able to discover, will admit that it can give more than 1,000; Albany I may have rated too low, but I have taken the figures which all the best informed Republicans there agree cannot be exceeded. Upon the whole, I cannot see how the Democratic majorities in the State can exceed 30,000, but I have put them higher in order to guard against all contingencies. I am aware, having seen private letters to that effect, that there are some insane Liberals who believe they will carry such Republican strongholds as Allegany, but not taking such wild dreams into consideration, but making due allowance for every reasonable fact, or even surmise, and the State appears absolutely certain for the Republicans.

THE NEXT ASSEMBLY.

The general result is hardly less a matter of anxiety than the complexion of the next Legislature, especially to those Democrats who have not yet dismissed visions of a seat in the United States Senate from their disordered minds. The Senate, it is well known, was elected last year, and stands twenty-four Republicans to eight Democrats, counting among the latter O'Brien, Tweed and Tiemann, and the incumbent of the Fourteenth District, lately represented by Hon. Jacob Hardenbergh, deceased. The Senate is, therefore, certainly secure, and the Assembly seems almost equally so. Giving the Democrats all the chances they have, the Republicans are sure to elect in Albany 1; Allegany, 1; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, 2; Cayuga, 2; Chautauqua, 2; Chenango, 1; Cortland, 1; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 2; Erie, 2; Essex, 1; Franklin, 1; Fulton and Hamilton, 1; Genesee, 1; Herkimer, 1; Jefferson, 2; Kings, 4; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 1; Madison, 2; Monroe, 1; Montgomery, 1; New-York, 4; Niagara, 2; Oneida, 3; Onondaga, 2; Ontario, 2; Orange, 1; Orleans, 1; Oswego, 3; Otsego, 1; Queens, 1; Rensselaer, 1; Saratoga, 2; Schenectady, 1; Schuyler, 1; St Lawrence, 3; Steuben, 2; Suffolk, 1; Tioga, 1; Tompkins, 1; Ulster, 1; Warren, 1; Washington, 2; Wayne, 2; Westchester, 1; Wyoming, 1, and Yates 1, making a total of 76. The most the Democrats can do is to elect in Albany, 3; Chemung, 1; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 2; Erie, 3; Greene, 1; Kings, 5; Monroe, 2; New-York, 17; Oneida, 1; Onandaga, 1; Orange, 1; Otsego, 1; Putnam, 1; Queens, 1; Rensselaer, 2; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; Schoharie, 1; Seneca, 1; Sullivan, 1; Ulster, 2, and Westchester 2, making a total of 52. This exhibit gives a strong Republican majority, and while it is no stronger than the fact will prove to be, I can add the crowning consolation that I am assured that Thomas G. Alvord is certain to be beaten in the First District of Onondaga. With him out of the Assembly, and a good working Republican majority in it, there is a fair prospect that something substantial in the interests of reform can be achieved in Albany during the coming Winter.

THE BINGHAMTON DEMONSTRATION.

Having thus briefly presented the condition of the State as to the general result and the Legislature, I postpone Congressional matters to a future occasion and come to the grand exhibition of Republican enthusiasm which I have just witnessed in this city. All the time I have been writing my ears have been filled with the music gushing from scores of bands, and shouts for Grant and Wilson, Dix and Robinson, roaring from thousands of throats. And this has been only the night display, which was preceded by a day demonstration, its equal in every respect except in the dramatic effect of fire. Day came with a cold, pouring rain, but in spite of it, the farmers came in from all the townships, and the artisans of the city, defying wind and weather, appeared promptly at the rendezvous with wagons on which were all the trades in active operation. In a drenching rain this pageant moved through all the streets, while thousands stood upon the sidewalks to witness it. In the afternoon Senator Wilson spoke in the Academy of Music, which was packed to its utmost capacity, while Hon. B. G. Noble addressed an equally great audience in the Court-house. After concluding, each exchanged audiences, each made another speech, and then taking train on the Erie Road went eighty miles, to Corning, where both spoke again this evening to an equally great audience. Meantime, this city witnessed a display I have never seen equaled. With the coming of night, the weather cleared, and the city was ablaze with the glare of thousands of torches, the illumination of hundreds of houses, and the blazing of thousands of fireworks. The torchlight procession, under the lead of Col. Geo. W. Dunn and Col. J. W. Watson, moved through the principal streets in fine order, everywhere greeted with deafening cheers, and finally brought up at the Court-house, in front of which Gen. J. H. Warwick and Gen. Clark E. Carr delivered inspiriting addresses, and it was not until midnight that the city resumed its normal appearance. The demonstration reflects the highest credit upon the Republicans of Broome County, and its grand success is chiefly due to the exertions of Hon. Benj. De Voe, Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, Gen. John C. Robinson, Hon. O. W. Chapman, Hon. B. R. Johnson, Hon. George Becker, Hon. W. L. Ford, John T. Mygatt, Esq., Hon. A. E. Andrews, John E. Knapp, Esq., Jefferson Knapp, Col. Dwight, and many others, who have spared no exertion to make manifest the might of Republicanism in Broome. I am a believer now in the possibility that the county will give 1,800 majority for the whole Republican ticket.

E. C.

A QUESTION OF TITLE.

The Connecticut Land Company—Property Valued at $500,000 in East St. Louis Involved in Suits.

From the St. Louis Times, Oct. 19.

The citizens of East St. Louis are considerably agitated over a discovery recently made, which is likely to not only affect the title to a large amount of the real estate of that place, but also to exercise no little influence on the future destiny of that rising city.

Messrs. W. H. Aspinwall, Samuel M. L. Barlow, Henry Chauncey, Frederick Chauncey, and Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York City and Hartford, Conn., and Samuel Gary, of this city, who probably represent as much capital as any other six men that could be named in the United States have, for a number of years past, claimed the title to, and exercised exclusive control over, a large amount of real estate in East St. Louis, comprising lots within, and farming lands and other eligible property outside of the city limits. Several years ago surveys were made and certain tracts added to the city, and these were again divided into lots, a large number of which have been sold or leased on long terms to bona fide residents. Warrantee deeds were given, and almost all the purchasers have made substantial improvements on their respective lots. In fact, we believe some of the costliest buildings in the city have been erected on property thus acquired.

Until the year 1869, all the conveyances were executed by the individual owners and the wives of such of them as were married, but finding that it was inconvenient to make tranfers in that way, these gentlemen applied to the Legislature of Illinois for a charter of incorporation, in order to facilitate the transaction of their business. If we remember rightly, the special bill of incorporation passed both branches of the Legislature, but was vetoed by Gov. Palmer, on the ground that it affected too much property, and conferred too much power upon a monopoly, which, if it felt so disposed, could cripple the industry and retard the growth of East St. Louis. The action of the Governor was fully approved by the municipality of East St. Louis, which claimed that almost every ordinance passed by the City Council, looking toward the improvement of the City, would be contested by this powerful corporation and its legality tested in the Courts, thereby entailing great expense on the city, and otherwise interfering with its advancement.

Not daunted by this defeat, however, the combination turned their attention toward the East for the consummation of their project. What Illinois had refused to grant, Connecticut fully supplied. In a short time afterward the required charter was obtained at Hartford, and in September, 1869, a formal conveyance was filed for record in the Recorder's office at Belleville, in which the corporators above named transferred all their right, title, and interest to the real estate in St. Clair County to the corporation known and designated as the "Connecticut Land Company." Under this corporate name a large number of lots have been sold by the Company, and valuable improvements have been made on the same by the purchasers.

Among the others, the City of East St. Louis, a year or two ago, effected a purchase of 50 by 140 feet on Third-street, between Broadway and Missouri-avenue, intending it as a site for a jail, and received a warrantee deed therefor. To a portion of this property, however, Mr. J. B. Carroll claims title by virtue of being a squatter. He denies the title of the Connecticut Land Company, and to fortify his right in the premises, has taken possession of the disputed territory, on which he is now erecting a building. A suit in ejectment has been commenced by the city to oust him, and the title to the property will be adjudicated by the Courts. We are not fully advised as to the channel through which the Land Company derives its title, but assuming their right to the same to be indefeasible, the further question presents itself for consideration, whether or not the Connecticut Land Company, being a foreign corporation, has a legal existence in Illinois? Under the law of that State they cannot exist as a legal corporation for the purpose for which they are organized, without the consent of the Legislature, and this they failed to obtain before the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, which expressly forbids any action upon such subjects by the Legislature.

If, therefore, the Connecticut Land Company has no legal existence in Illinois, every deed executed by it since its incorporation is null and void; and if the titles are defective, can the corporators, in their individual capacity, be held responsible upon their warranties? These queries naturally occur in connection with this subject, and the people interested will watch for the final result with a great deal of solicitude. An agreed case has been determined on, between the city and Mr. Carroll, through their attorneys, which will be submitted to Judge Gillespie, at the forthcoming term of the Circuit Court for adjudication.

The value of the property involved is at least $500,000.

PRUSSIAN PHYSIQUE.

The Men of the Empire, Past and Present.

Berlin (Oct. 8) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

In a leading article that recently appeared in your columns, it was justly observed that, despite the fondness for and aptitude in athletic sports characterizing the English people, Britons of the present generation cannot boast of greater size, width, weight, and endurance than were attained by their forefathers. This statement, which I have no doubt is well founded, suggested to me an inquiry with respect to the actual state of physical standards in Prussia as compared with their conditions half a century ago, shortly after the conclusion of the War of Emancipation, which left Germany impoverished and enfeebled, though victorious. The few trustworthy data I have been able to glean upon this subject may not be without interest for your readers. Nothing strikes a foreigner, especially if he be a military man, so forcibly upon entering Prussia, either from France or Belgium, as the size of the soldiers compared with that of the dapper but under-sized legionaries he has encountered in the last-named countries. The Prussian liner is not only a taller fellow than the French or Belgian *pioupiou*, but he is stouter, heavier and stronger than either. On an average, five Prussian liners weigh as much as six French *lignards*; this fact was satisfactorily established during the last war, when the presence of some 300,000 French soldiers in Germany enabled military ethnologists to ascertain with considerable accuracy the main differences in the physical materials of which the hostile armies were composed. The eleven-stone man may be said to predominate throughout the Prussian army, putting the Guards' corps out of the question; and in one or two of the provincial corps—as, for instance, the Second, (Pomeranian,) the Brandenburg and Westphalian Corps—unless I am much mistaken, there are often as many twelve-stone as ten-stone men. The Infantry of the Guard and Guard Landwehr presents a body of men numbering between 40,000 and 50,000, whose average height is 5 feet 9½ inches, and weight 11 stone 8 pounds. From 6,000 to 7,000 of these range from 6 feet to 6 feet 6 inches in height. All the Cuirassiers—there are fifteen or sixteen regiments of them, if I remember aright—are huge fellows, those of the Guard being giants in size, breadth and strength, riding nearly 21 stone with their accoutrements, &c. The Foot Artillery is composed of picked men, ranging between 5 feet eight inches and six feet high. Even in the Polish and East Prussian Infantry regiments, recruited in districts the well-being of which stands at a much lower average than that of the other Prussian provinces, (I have been assured on indisputable authority that a large proportion of the annual contingent from Prussian Poland, Lithuania and the barren lands on the Russian frontier, consists of youths who have never tasted meat or wine until they joined the ranks of the army,) a man standing under five feet five inches in his regimental boots is a rare and exceptional sight.

And in this country above all others, the army and the male population are convertible terms. The army is more than the pick of the nation—it is the nation itself. All the male adults of Prussia, save cripples, dwarfs, or those afflicted by constitutional debilities, have been, are, or will be soldiers. Youths are, as it were, taken bodily out of the way of temptation at the most dangerous period of their lives, when their passions are at a maximum and their judgment at a minimum, and sequestered from the world for nearly three years, during which their muscles are developed, and their intelligence supplied with the means of development. They are taught to practice an absolute and blind obedience; they are fed wholesomely and sufficiently, but in such sort as to render them comparatively indifferent to good cheer; they are made to work harder than they would have had to labor at any calling whatever in private life; their morals are looked after with extreme strictness, and when they have completed their term of service, if they manifest no desire to "capitulate" or re-enlist, they are dismissed to their respective civil avocations, as a rule, in high health, bodily and mental, well set up, hard and tough, sound in wind and limb, with habits of order, sobriety, and economy, and in every respect better men than they would have been had they spent the three years in question at the plow, the forge, or the desk. The large majority of these *émancipés* return at once to the groove from which their summons to the Prussian standards plucked them in their twenty-first year, and, as soon as they have recovered the ground lost to them during their absence, marry and beget large vigorous children. This is the country *par excellence* for early marriages and large families—of course I mean among the lower classes. The throngs of sturdy, hardy children pervading the streets of Prussian towns and villages would cause a disciple of Malthus to shudder with horror and disgust at every step he took in localities so philoprogenitively defiant of his principles. These riotous and masterful youngsters are, in a great measure, the practical results of the general military service system. Generation upon generation of them, for the last sixty years, have been making their appearance upon this worldly stage, each a trifle bigger or stronger than its predecessor—a very trifle, possibly, but still something. And so it is that the army measures have waxed and increased since 1813, until they have reached dimensions that, could the Prussian hosts of the *Befreiungskrieg* be summoned from their rest and paraded for inspection by the side of the present army, would astonish those veterans very considerably. The uniforms of the 1872 levies would hang like draperies on the limbs of Blücher's "babes" and Lützow's Wild Huntsmen; and the sinewy young troops that invaded France a couple of years ago could not get into the breeches and tunics of the heroes who struggled against Napoleon's legions at Ligny and Gemappes. Judging from the data I have been able to get at, I should say that the average Prussian adult of 1872 is three inches bigger round the chest and two inches taller than was his grandfather or great-grandfather in 1822. Nor must this be attributed to an incremen in general *bien-etre*; for that has been also the case, and to a greater extent in Great Britain, and yet it appears—*vide* your leader—to be admitted that Great Britons are not larger or stronger men than their progenitors. No; it is not because the Prussians of nowadays eat more meat, drink more wine and beer, and work fewer hours daily than did those other Prussians with whom our troops fought side by side in Belgian plains and forests, that their stature and girth have increased, while ours have remained "as they were;" it is because half a century or more of compulsory military service has coerced Prussian men, from father to son, into improving the condition of their bodies, with the limited object, truly, of attaining the highest possible degree of fighting power, but also with the magnificent effect of ameliorating in an extraordinary measure the physical force of a whole nation. Moreover, the Prussians, as a people, have enjoyed the inestimable advantage of poverty. They have been more sober, more chaste, more thrifty, more inured to privations, harder worked than any other great European people—not because they are of their nature paragons of the virtues, far from it, but because hard necessity has been their master, as well as the shrewd, sagacious Hohenzollern. Wealth brings with it comforts and luxuries, and is followed hard at heel by degeneration. It makes life easier and happier, and, like the pursuit of the arts, softens the manners, but it also softens the muscles. Thirty years of almost unexampled prosperity delivered great France, courageous but impotent, into the hands of her foes, whose bodies and souls had been tempered the while to the hardness of steel by poverty, hard work, and frugality. And yet who—not being of either nationality—does not prefer a Frenchman to a Prussian as a companion? For poverty does not make people amiable, nor, to tell truth, does hard work, while there is but a step from thriftiness to meanness; and amenity of feeling, courtesy of demeanor, even common civility, are unfortunately incompatible with the mental and physical habits inculcated in a people by a military régime like that which obtains in Germany at the present day. In a word, nations have to choose, as matters stand, between improving their bodies and improving their manners. Prussia made her choice long ago; she has widened and deepened her chest, added considerably to her stature, put on an astonishing amount of muscle, and hardened her frame to every sort of trial, effort, and exposure; consequently, she has doubled up, humiliated, and mulcted her more wealthy, easy-going, and amiable neighbors. She is at the top of the tree; everybody is afraid of her. People do not, of course, experience any extravagant degree of affection for those of whom they stand in grievous bodily fear. So she is not loved—at least, not much. But what does that matter to her? She is Sir Oracle; and when she opens her mouth all men punctually hold their peace. But she has got suddenly rich, and it may be that her Spartan virtues will melt away under a shower of gold. Her military system has made her what she is, and nothing but prosperity can unmake her military system. As far as English physical modifications are concerned, I must leave your readers to draw their own inferences from the facts detailed above.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Spirit of the Kuklux-Greeley Democracy.

Vance and the Swepson Frauds—How the State Was Plundered—Enforcement of the Kuklux Law by the United States Court.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1872.

The capital of Southern Greeley politicians is chiefly made up of denunciation of carpet-baggers and wholesale charges of theft and stealing charged upon Republicans. These Southern Democrats, through the Press and on the stump, appeal to their Northern brethren to elect Greeley and thereby relieve the South from this "horde of thieves." Chief, and altogether lovely, among the grand buglers and Greeley Reformers in this State is Gov. Z. B. Vance. He is the pet of the Kuklux Democracy of North Carolina, and will be sent to the United States Senate next Winter, among other reasons, to show the Yankees that they must have Vance, or, as a Greeley man told me the other day, "just to taunt the —— Yankees." This man, Gov. Vance, has, in his numerous speeches, denounced the Republican Party and its members as thieves and scoundrels. Within a few days past I have been given a copy of a letter written by Gov. Vance, which discloses the fact that he is the intimate friend of, and is interested with, one George W. Swepson, a man whom Vance, during the past two years, has pretended to denounce on the stump for robbing North Carolina of seven million dollars of State bonds which went into his hands as President of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company. The following extracts show what Vance said on the stump:

"You have been told of the desecration of civil liberty in your State—of the carpet-baggers and scallawags trampling down the blood-bought rights of our ancestors, who stole whole railroads and whole States from the oppressed people of the South. That embraces the whole law and testimony in regard to the carpet-baggers. Some people are perplexed to know why God should permit such creatures to live—why He does not strike them down by lightning from heaven. * * * The Republicans have stolen everything they could get from the State, except the Capitol in which the Legislature claims a homestead. The idea seems to prevail that what we most need in the South is wealth—developement of our resources, &c. The papers are full of it, the public speeches teem with it. Every lean, hungry Yankee that comes down here begins to talk of developing this, and developing that. * * * I thank God that out of the bosom of this party (Republican) itself, such men as Trumbull, Schurz, Greeley and others have had their eyes opened. * * * and are rising in their might to contend for the first principles of civil liberty."—*Extracts from Vance's speech at Greensboro, N. C., May* 1, 1872.

"I believe it may be asserted as a historical fact that public corruption was unknown in this land until the Radicals came into power. Men are sold all over the land for money just the same as you would sell so many pairs of shoes or so many pounds of tobacco. National corruption is rampant.

Now, who caused it? It was not known until the Radicals came into office—the natural presumption is that the party in power are the authors of it—it did not exist when they came into power. It exists now, and it will continue to exist as long as they remain in office. The new Constitution of North Carolina was the combined work of carpet-bag malignity and African ignorance. All our experienced men were displaced from the public councils to allow the thieving carpet-bagger to bamboozle the ignorant. And what are the results? They have already stolen from North Carolina everything which could be taken and carried away, and we have nothing left but our old North Carolina honesty. They issued bonds, they said, to build railroads in the State; but where are the roads? Swepson got $7,000,000 of the bonds to finish this road, (the Western North Carolina Railroad.) Not one mile of railroad has been built."—*Extracts from Speech of Gov. Vance, at Statesville, N. C., April* 2, 1872.

Geo. W. Swepson has always been a Democrat. At the close of the war he purchased from Thos. D. Carter, of Mitchell County, North Carolina, a very valuable iron property located in that county, known as the Cranberry Ore Bed, for the sum of forty thousand dollars. The parties soon got into litigation about the property, which continued, and was pending at and after the time that Swepson and his *confrères* had perpetrated the great railroad frauds, which have so injuriously affected the credit of this State, and which Gov. Vance has made himself especially conspicuous in attributing to Republican misgovernment and corruption. Gov. Vance was one of Carter's counsel in the Cranberry suit.

Among the steps taken to retrieve the losses inflicted on the State by Swepson's frauds, as President of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, was the appointment, by the Legislature in 1870, of a Special Commission to investigate Swepson's conduct as such President, and to try to effect a settlement which would restore to the Company the funds which had been stolen from it by Swepson. This Commission consisted of N. W. Woodfin, J. L. Henry and W. G. Candler, of Buncombe County; W. P. Welch, of Haywood, and W. W. Rollins, of Madison. While making this investigation and negotiating with Swepson, it was thought necessary to send Woodfin, who was Chairman of the Commission, to Europe, to look after some matters in which the Company was interested.

Woodfin was associated with Vance as Carter's counsel in the Cranberry suit. An attempt was made to use Woodfin, in his position as Chairman of the Commission to bring about a favorable settlement for Carter of his lawsuit with Swepson. All overtures in that direction were rejected by Mr. Woodfin. Mr. Woodfin having been an obstacle to such an arrangement, his departure for Europe was the signal for a new movement on the Commission. Gov. Vance took the matter in hand, and, prompted by what he might call "North Carolina honesty," addressed the following letter to Judge Henry, one of the Commission:

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 5, 1872.

Judge Henry:

DEAR SIR: I also am about to put an oar into the famous Cranberry. Swepson will clear off Carter's claim, and put in that property, in part payment to the Commissioners, if they will take it at a big price. I am interested only for Carter, who will get his money only if the trade is made with the Commissioners.

As one of them, what will you agree to receive the property at? I mean clear of all incumbrances. I have got Gen. Vance to see the others, except Woodfin, and will go to see Swepson as soon as I get a definite proposal from the Commissioners. In my opinion, anything you can get from S. at *any price* is just that much saved, and that you could afford to give him $200,000.

Please write me at once just what you would be willing to do, that I may show it to Swep. as the basis of a trade, should I be able to effect one.

You know his interest to be three-fourths of the whole property, the other belonging to Russell. Oblige me by writing by return mail, as I shall be waiting for your reply to start to Baltimore.

(Signed,) Z. B. VANCE.

Judge Henry would not entertain or countenance this attempt at fraud.

Gen. Vance spoken of in the foregoing letter is a brother of Gov. Vance. Swepson, at the time the letter was written, was in Baltimore. This letter shows the intimate terms on which Gov. Vance and his friend "Swep." were, and what a deep interest he had in his financial affairs. This interest and friendship may recall to the minds of many the high favor in which Swepson was with Vance through the whole of his administration as Governor of this State during the war. The good-will of a Governor who controlled railroad trains and blockade-runners, may well be alleged as the means by which Swepson, who was a large manufacturer of and dealer in cotton and contraband goods during the war, made most of his colossal fortune.

The property which Gov. Vance proposes in this letter to turn over to the State at the price of two hundred thousand dollars, in part settlement of the seven million dollars of bonds embezzled by Swepson, (and which bonds and theft Vance had and has said so much about on the stump,) was valued in March last, by appraisers acting under an order of Court, at the sum of thirty thousand dollars. It will not bring half that amount in money.

Swepson is notoriously one of the richest men in this State, but being a Democrat and a pet of Gov. Vance and other Democratic leaders, he is screened from justice, although at the bottom of all North Carolina's financial difficulties. The Reformers are his friends.

Statesville is crowded with citizens from many adjacent counties in attendance on the United States Circuit Court, which commenced here yesterday. Judge Dick presides. Today he purged the Grand and Petit Juries of members of the Kuklux Klan who happened to be summoned. This was done by compelling each juror to take and subscribe the oath provided in the Kuklux law, that he had not been a member of any Klan, or aided, assisted or conspired to commit any of the offenses mentioned in the Kuklux act. About half of each jury skedaddled. Some had chills, others had very sick families, and some announced that they would not take the oath. A noteworthy fact occurred. Most of the cases for trial at this term were under the Kuklux act. On yesterday the defendants, through their attorneys, announced that they were ready for trial. They demanded it as a constitutional right. Today, after the juries were purged of Kuklux, these same defendants all asked for and obtained continuance until next term.

This evening a large meeting was addressed by Judge Settle in a powerful and eloquent speech. He was followed by Col. Erwin, elector at large, Col. R. M. Douglas, District-Attorney Lusk, and others. There is great enthusiasm among Republicans everywhere.

Col. Lewis Haner, of Salisbury, a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, is announced as having declared for Gen. Grant. He says he supported Adams at Cincinnati, and never did intend to support Greeley.

VIATOR.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE

Cold-Blooded Murder of a Black Man in Tennessee—The Murderer Unpunished—How Greeley's Friends "Reconcile" the Negroes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1872.

The great desire of the "overpowered but not subdued" Tennesseeans is to fraternize with their Northern brethren until they get into power, and so the newspapers seldom mention such unpleasant topics as the frequent murders of Union men. The principal Greeley paper here omits to report a most cold-blooded murder of a negro last Saturday at a Johnson meeting in Franklin, eighteen miles south of Nashville, and the *Banner* remarks, apropos of the matter, "There was *some disposition* on the part of Cheatham men to disturb the meeting. Just after Thomas commenced speaking a negro named A. Robisson was shot in the back of the head and instantly killed, within thirty feet of the stand, producing a pause. * * * Cries of '*Go on*,' and '*Nothing the matter*,' helped to reassure the crowd." The italics are mine.

The facts, as related to me by an eye witness, are, that Trigg, the assassin, had been trying all day to bully some negro into giving the very slight pretext required by a high-toned Southron for killing him, but without success.

The political necessity, however, for such a murder, that the "new era" might be appropriately celebrated and the meeting made a complete success, induced Trigg to kill the nigger without provocation, a favorable juncture occurring.

Williamson County has long been under the patriarchal system, and boasts of having hardly a baker's dozen Union men within its borders, except the colored men, who, as will be seen from such occurrences as the above, are at considerable disadvantage on account of their loyalty to the "best Government the world ever saw." Many of your readers may remember that just before the last Presidential election a mob broke open the house of a white Radical named Bierfield, and dragged him from his bed through the streets of Franklin covered with wounds, until he died, "buthered to make a Southern holiday."

Mobs and outrages of every description upon Union men have long been common in Williamson County, and *no such outrage has ever been punished.*

The campaign will probably be enlivened by more than the usual number of murders in the South, since Mr. Schurz has given the cue in his late speech. But for the Government to presume to interfere in such pastimes of its Southern citizens is tyranny, according to the new gospel.

VERITAS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Truth about the Scranton Election Troubles—Democratic Villainy Exposed.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Penn., Monday Oct. 21, 1872.

I noticed in the *Tribune* an editorial gloating over the arrest of the Mayor and Postmaster of Scranton, and other prominent Republicans of Luzerne County, for alleged election frauds. Had the *Tribune* stated the whole case I should not feel impelled to notice the article.

The facts in the case are as follows: The Twelfth Ward of Scranton is notorious as a manufactory of Democratic votes. With a voting population of about 650, it can on an emergency poll double that number, rolling up a Democratic majority of 1,200 to 1,300; and equally notorious is Frank A. Beamish, as a political trickster, in engineering the concern and pulling the wires.

The Registery Act provides for two overseers of election at each polling district on petition of five citizens that they apprehend fraud. In accordance with said provision, overseers were appointed for the Twelfth Ward and some other districts. The overseers were early on the ground, but before any votes were received were ordered away, and on their demurring were forcibly ejected on the instigation of F. A. Beamish; for this act Beamish and portions of the election boards were arrested. Whereupon, to divert attention from himself, and to cause a relinquishment of the suits, Beamish swore out warrants against our member of Congress, the Chairman of the County Committee, the Mayor and Postmaster of Scranton, and other honored and trusted leaders of the Republican Party. These parties, when arrested, refused to give bail, and were permitted to go on the understanding that they appear on a certain day to answer to the charge. On presenting themselves at the time set, no one appearing against them, the cases were dismissed.

This is the true tale of the mare's nest discovered by the *Tribune*, over which it crowed so lustily.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

The Latest Intended Parisian Duel.

The London *Daily News'* Paris correspondent, writing on Oct. 9, says: "The telegrams in the London papers of this morning are too much 'ahead of the event' when they report that a duel was fought at Chantilly between M. Alexandre Girardin and M. St. Albin, a writer in the *Figaro*. The duel which was projected did not come off, owing to M. Girardin (whose Christian name may be Alexander, but who is not, as likely to be supposed, Alexander, the son of Emile de Girardin) thinking better of it. The *Figaro*, after mentioning the fact that M. Girardin, merely accepting a challenge from M. Saint Albin, was so lost to all sense of the usages of polite society in Paris as not not to come upon the ground, promises some spicy details to-morrow, which no doubt will be highly interesting to its Boulevard readers. Meanwhile, the facts as alleged by M. St. Albin's party, are that, on going into the Café Helder, on Sunday, M. Girardin, a turfman, who was at breakfast, called out to him '*Monsieur, I desire you not to make use of my name in the Figaro.*' This alluded to an article in which the *Figaro*, giving a description of the daily scenes in the ring on a race-course, mentioned the names of several betting-men offering and taking odds, and among them Girardin as crying out, 'I take Cramoisi at ten to one.' M. St. Albin was about to say that a public café was ill-suited for an explanation on such a matter, when M. Girardin struck him on the face. Hence the challenge, which was accepted in due form by seconds on both sides and a rendezvous fixed for Tuesday, Oct. 8, at Chantilly, at 4 in the afternoon. But in the morning of Tuesday M. Girardin sent two friends (not those who had acted as seconds) to M. Saint Albin to say that, on reflection, he was determined not to fight, but was willing to make an ample apology, with full publicity. M. Saint Albin would not hear of this, and refused to accept of any satisfaction for a blow but a deadly meeting. Accordingly he and his friends went to the ground at the appointed time, and there they met M. Girardin's friends, but they came without their principal. An action for the assault will now be brought in the Correctional Police Court. The case is said to be unprecedented in the annals of affairs of honor."

GEORGIA.

The New Game of the Democracy—Discouragement of the Colored People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 19, 1872.

Now that Grant's election is assured, the Democratic leaders here begin to apprehend that they carried their little joke on the 2d inst. "too far." They now say we shall have a fair election in November. All they seem to ask in return for this consideration is the election of the nine Democratic candidates for Congress; that being assured, they seem very willing to let the Presidential election go by default.

This is the evident tendency of things now. Already have propositions been made to the negroes in many districts, that if they will vote for Grant and the Democratic candidates for Congress, they shall not be molested. They must not, however, presume to vote the Republican ticket entire. Seeing this new turn by the Democratic managers, one of our Republican candidates has already declined to run, and others are expected to do so. In the Eighth Congressional District—Stephens' and Tombs' district—the "straights" have a candidate in the field in the person of Gen. Du Bose, the present member of Congress from that district. Clayton runs as the Republican candidate and Wright as the Greeley candidate. With anything like a fair election, therefore, Clayton will probably be elected.

The frauds of the late election were the result of a determined and uniform combination—an improved phase of Kukluxism—to take possession of the polls at an early hour and to keep possession until the votes should be counted. Consequently in counties where the Republicans were in the majority, from 1,200 to 2,500, in 1870, Walker received from four to fifteen votes. This was the case in most of the counties comprising "the black belt," and hence the Democratic majority in the State might have been 100,000 as easily as it was made 60,000.

This fact has been admitted, upon one or two occasions, by Democrats themselves. They now say they made a mistake in making Smith's majority over 5,000 or 6,000. The result in Pennsylvania and the Northern States demonstrates to them this fact; and many of them have the candor to admit it. Hence the apprehension which now pervades the Democratic mind in Georgia. Now that Greeley's defeat is reduced to a certainty, they profess to fear "additional reconstruction," and are anxious to compromise by the election of their Congressional candidates and the united abandonment of Greeley.

The colored people, however, are greatly demoralized by the events of Oct. 2. Many of them cannot be induced to go to the polls or take any part in the forthcoming election for President and Congressmen. It is not probable, therefore, that, in the absence of a very great change of sentiment, more than one-third of the colored vote will be polled. The "straights" have an electoral ticket in the field, and some of their speakers are canvassing the State, but, with the exception of the Eighth District, they have no candidate for Congress, and their ticket, it is generally conceded, will weaken rather than strengthen the Republican candidates.

Further Evidence Respecting the Georgia Outrages—Letter from an Old Democrat.

From the Washington Chronicle, Oct. 22.

Hon. P. Clayton, of Georgia, a gentleman of character and influence, who acted with the Democratic Party until the nomination at Baltimore, thus writes to E. B. Grayson, Esq., in relation to the recent election in that State:

As regards our election, it scarcely rose to the dignity of "farce." The general fact presented that the white vote is about the same, and the colored vote falls off 90,000, indicates why the result was in favor of the coalition. The question arises, why did the colored voters absent themselves from the polls? In some cases they were driven by force, as at Savannah, Macon, and some few other localities. In many cases they were worried by the rules laid down by the coalition managers in making them produce the evidence of having paid their taxes, that they abandoned the contest. In this county, where the Republicans are in the majority, the coalition took charge of the polls, did not during the day challenge a solitary Democrat, and challenged nearly every Republican that attempted to vote. The colored man is naturally timid, and rather than have a difficulty will yield his rights. At Macon the difficulty was premeditated, and its object was to intimidate the colored vote in the November election. The coalition organ of that place foreshadowed that there would be a difficulty, and I have not a doubt that the leaders of the party in that city had resolved upon a part of their programme before the election. In Georgia the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution is a nullity. They are determined the colored people shall not vote, and by force and fraud they will carry out their determination. To give you an idea of their lawlessness, they have hung me in effigy and insulted the female portion of my family in the public streets, for no other reason under heaven but because I preferred and continue to prefer Gen. Grant to Greeley. The question arises, What is the remedy? As to Congressmen, the House of Representatives should recognize no election that does not show that the colored vote was polled, which is easily done by reference to the taxbooks, which show a complete list of voters, both white and colored.

As to bringing our people to recognize the constitutional rights of every citizen, I know of no better remedy than to withhold from them some of the benefits of the Government. A standing army to awe them to obedience is repulsive to our ideas of a free Government; besides, it is expensive and not efficient. Penal laws are a dead letter, for, under our jury system, no law can be executed where the people are opposed to it. It occurs to me that the most humane, and at the same time the most effective penalty against the lawlessness that now pervades Georgia upon this question of the colored man's right to vote, is to withhold some of the benefits of the Government. For instance, take Macon, in this State. That community rises up and expels the colored man from the polls, whose constitutional right to vote is the same as the white man who invades this right. The solid men of the community would take an interest in seeing that the rights of all were respected and protected. As it is, they are silent, and these outrages are the result of permission, and not approval, of the good citizens in every community where they are perpetrated.

Excuse the length of this letter. I could not say less; and duty to the peace and happiness of the country ought to have made me say more, but I have not time. Yours, truly,

P. CLAYTON.

A Kentucky Coroner's Jury.

A Coroner's jury, called to investigate a recent railroad "accident" in Kentucky, returned the following curiously-worded, but sensible verdict:

"That the terrible disaster on the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad at Garrison Creek trestling, Oct. 10, 1872, by which Antonio Malfefassi and Georgia West Jordon lost their lives, and other persons were maimed and mutilated, was caused by carelessness, not to say wanton recklessness, on the part of those in charge of the train, for the following reasons: The engineer had never been over the road from Tennessee River to Paducah, and therefore was not acquainted with the grades and trestle on said road to enable him to fully understand when he should check his speed; and from the evidence he was running the train at the time he struck the top of the grade, about one-half mile from the trestle-work, on a down grade which is seventy feet to the mile, at the rate of from seventeen to twenty miles per hour, with the brakes not on, and a short curve just 110 yards from said trestling, caused the truck wheels on the back end of the hindmost car to leave the track, which, in all probability, it would do at the same rate of speed at any time."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Events of Spain Considered in the Island.

The Home Government and Cuban Sentiment—Aid for the Pretender—The Abolition of Slavery—Cuban Crime—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1872.

The telegrams announcing the recent successes in Spain, and the detailed though incomplete information from Porto Rico, have kept the Spanish party in a fever-heat during the whole week. All sympathizers with the revolutionary party are in a state of semi-somnambulism. They do not know exactly whether to feel glad or sorry, and having been disappointed so often, when they imagined themselves secure of having gained real and substantial advantages, all that seems to them a dream, and they fear that they will again awaken to a reality, preventing their hopes from being realized. The telegram announcing that a question had been raised in the Spanish Cortes inquiring into the killing of foreigners by the Spanish troops, is ridiculed by both parties, as every common-sense person knows that any foreigner caught with arms in his hands, and fighting against the recognized Government of any country, is liable to be shot. No case is known wherein the soldiers executed any foreigner, except such as had joined the Cubans and they having either resided in the island formerly, or, as in the majority of cases, having come here with some fillibustering expedition. A few foreigners have been killed since the outbreak of the war, such as Cohner, during the Louvre riots, and Greenwall, by a volunteer of the Fifth Batallion, the assassin in the latter case being arrested and executed. In fact, the number of foreigners in the interior is very small, and most of those who formerly transacted business in the small towns and villages have removed to Havana and other large places, or have abandoned the island altogether.

SENTIMENT CONCERNING SPAIN.

The news of the rising of the laboring men—or, as they term it, the Republican Party—at Ferrol, is considered by the majority of Spaniards as a proof of the instability of Amadeus. The journals here do not say much about him, although they hardly allow an opportunity to escape to speak about Ysabel II., who is never styled the ex-Queen, but always the Queen. It is even asserted that prominent and wealthy leaders of the situation here have furnished funds to further the cause of young Alfonso, and two wealthy planters are known to have sent funds to the Pretender, Don Carlos. These planters are Carlists, and held positions in the Carlist Army until the Treaty of Vergara ended the civil war in Spain. The minority of the Spaniards only are in favor of any republican movement in Spain. They know that the establishment of a republic in Spain would be the death-knell of the Spanish cause, or rather of the supremacy of the Spaniards, in Cuba. It would result in the abolition of slavery; and the sudden destruction of this great evil would undoubtedly bring about not only the loss of the island to the Spaniards, but also the general ruin of the whole country for some years to come. If the Spaniards in Cuba would only obey the laws made by their Home Government, and inaugurate the gradual abolition of slavery in a fair and honest manner, (*sin manganilla*,) all classes would be benefited, and the coming catastrophe be avoided. But neither the laws of Spanish authorities, nor the sound advice of Spanish journalists abroad, have the slightest influence over these self-willed and money-grasping patriots.

CUBAN CRIME.

The Havana Press chronicles, after a fashion, the assassinations perpetrated almost daily by the colored population, who continue to carry on a more relentless vendetta than was ever known in Corsica. Several correspondents of Havana journals are delighted at being able to show that crimes are also committed in the United States, and crimes of the same or of a similar character. Your correspondent regrets that he has to chronicle that Cuba tries to run an opposition in this respect to the United States. In the last-named country rogues are sometimes hung; no assassin has been hung or garroted here for several years. Formerly infanticide was an unknown crime; now, we hear of it frequently. Formerly it was considered an impossibility for a mother to abandon her offspring, and in one day this week, according to the *Diario*, two such cases occurred. Formerly the Spaniards and Cubans drank only a little claret at dinner and some refreshing draught at night; now, they drink more gin and brandy in a month than they did formerly in a year, only they have not yet established temperance societies. The United States can undoubtedly produce a larger criminal calendar, and many more rascals than the Island of Cuba, and show a longer record of roguery and drunkenness, but they are behindhand still in one accomplishment, namely, "cruelty to animals;" for that particular branch of brutality, the palm must be awarded to those who have the handling of animals here. In no country could crime be more easily repressed than here, and nowhere could criminals be captured with greater ease. But, then, the United States have to be imitated, or else held up as an excuse for inaction, when it would be much better to try and induce the lower classes in either country to stop the commission of crimes, and, if possible, to hold up the population of Cuba as a model people for other nations to take an example from. But will this ever happen?

A NEW GOVERNOR.

It is now generally believed that Gen. Yzquierdo, the present Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, will come to Cuba as Captain-General. Yzquierdo will suit the rulers here much better than even Ceballos, as he is a staunch supporter of everything ancient, particularly of the slavery question; but even he could not improve upon the system inaugurated a few weeks ago, and by which some employes are making money behind the Captain-General's back, by selling *Emancipados*, some of them having been freed three years ago by Gen. Rodas. What a pity that the Zababras and similar men should be enabled to carry on their rascality for the lack of a person honest enough to enlighten Gen. Ceballos on the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Spanish Casino has inaugurated a free evening school for adults, and over seven hundred young men have already presented themselves as scholars. The saloon over Albisus' Theatre has been rented, and Mr. José B. ro has given $4,000 to be applied for this laudable purpose.....Alexandre Del Rio, owner of a drugstore in Remedios, has been tried by a court-martial for having furnished the Cubans with medicines. He acknowledged the charge, and was executed, meeting his death with firmness. ..José Muñoz, Lieutenant-Colonel of the España Regiment, sent a bullet through his brain at Holguin, where he was in command. No reason is assigned for the act.... The Spanish authorities have imposed a fine of $500 on the Cresent City and other mail steamers, for bringing the mails without being provided with a certificate of the Postmaster-General as indicating them as mail steamers. It is feared that the steamers may not bring the European and American mails to this country until the difficulty is settled. Consul Hall has protested against the action of the authorities, the steamers having always brought the mails without this document, and no notice having been given that one would be required. Considering that the Spanish Government does not contribute anything toward the carrying of the mails, and that on the contrary they charge an exorbitant postage rate on all letters brought here from abroad, this action is extremely strange.

QUASIMODE.

NEW MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's* contains the conclusion of the sketches, "Down the Danube," by Junius Henri Browne. The reader is taken in this article from Vienna, through Hungary and Upper Turkey to Constantinople. The account of the journey is enlivened with pleasant anecdotes. Edmund Howland, who, we think, has previously written of the condition of the working classes in various sections of England, has in this number a paper describing the attempts that have been made to improve their social condition by a large manufacturing firm in South Manchester, Conn. The account is a very interesting one, and has been carefully illustrated. The illustrated article, "Geneva," containing a faithful description of that city, by Ralph Keeler, will also prove highly attractive. Emilio Castelar closes in this paper of his series, his account of the progress of republicanism among the Slavonians, though from what he has written, it is impossible to tell whether it is with fear or admiration that he watches its development. Charles Reade's story, "A Simpleton," will not disappoint his readers, the characters having thus far been drawn with wonderful naturalness, while the faint foreshadowing of the plot, which may even now be detected, is full of promise. Miss Thackeray's and Wilkie Collins' serials are both ably continued, and the remaining contributions, both in prose and verse, add their share in forming a number of more than ordinary interest.

—The first paper in *Scribner's* is on "Northern Russia and St. Petersburg," by Edna Dean Proctor. It is difficult in a magazine article to give more than a superficial description of this vast and almost unknown country. The social and religious customs of the people are so entirely different from those existing in our own country and in Western Europe, that there is a surplus of material for those who wish to write briefly on the subject. The present writer has made a good selection, and, though her work is necessarily disconnected in its construction, it is really worth reading and thoroughly interesting. Mr. E. W. Sturdy was an officer on board the ill-fated Wateree during the earthquake at Arica, in South America, and his simple narrative, descriptive of the terrible event, is a valuable addition to the current number. The editor, Dr. Holland, contributes the first chapter of his new serial, called "Arthur Bonnicastle." To judge from the first installment, it will treat of subjects on which Dr. Holland may bring some of his highest powers into play. He has passed many years of his life among scenes very similar to those he is describing, and the opportunity for studying habits and character thus afforded him will be of great service in his present undertaking. As to the story itself, it is, of course, impossible to form any correct estimate of it. This is not the case with "At His Gates," by Mrs. Oliphant, which is now drawing to its close, and which, in imaginative force and vivid portrayal of character, will compare favorably with anything she has yet written. Moncure D. Conway has a scientific essay on demonology, and Col. Higginson a thoughtful critique on "Septimius Felton," showing the peculiar impressions that influenced Hawthorne in writing it. There are also two or three articles of a lighter literary order, and several poems, all well written, though lacking in any marked point of attraction.

—The present issue of *Lippincott's* is a decidedly entertaining number. It is especially noticeable from the fact that it contains several articles by Southern people on Southern topics. The papers now before us are of so much literary merit that we hope we may soon hear more from this section of our country than we have for some years past. "Sketches from Southern Life," by T. C. De Leon, is perhaps the best of these. It treats particularly of the "creoles" in the Gulf States, and the influence they have had in forming society as we find it in and around New-Orleans. Mr. Leon corrects a general misunderstanding as to whom the term "creole" applies. It is not given to one having Indian, negro, or even American blood in his veins, but to the direct descendants of the original French colonists. "Torpedoes," by John G. Barnwell, shows the manner in which the harbor of Charleston was defended during the war by these terrible instruments of death. "A Modern Philosopher," by Jeannette R. Haderman, depicts in a highly realistic manner the trials which housekeepers at the South have to endure in accustoming themselves to the new order of things. The illustrated article is called "From the Field to the Fireside." It is by H. C. Sheafer, and describes the many stages that take place in the production of the *Ledger* newspaper, from the time the material of which it is composed is growing in the field until it comes into the hands of its readers. "The London Season," by Reginald Wynford, is full of information, and "A Mission to Costa Rica," by R. M. Walsh, exceedingly readable.

—The *North American Review* for October is just out. It is an admirable number, and contains contributions from some of the best writers on both Continents. Considerable space has been allotted to Germanic literature and biography. Karl Hillebrand has written an essay on the life and works of the great German poet and preacher, Herder; Karl Blind writes concerning the religion of the ancient Germans, and also shows the traces of it in modern religious worship. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen notices the effort that is even now being made by the authors and poets of Norway to organize and perfect their national language, and treats particularly of the work performed in this direction by Kristofer Jansen, one of their number. There is a thoughtful paper on the subject of novel-writing in America, by T. S. Perry who shows in a very clear manner our present shortcomings, and further, though not so clearly, how they are to be obviated. "The Political Campaign of 1872" is one of the most powerful and logical arguments that have been written on the subject that is now occupying all minds.

—*Old and New* is more than usually interesting, both in the matter it contains and the form in which it is presented. "Ups and Downs," by the editor, is a thoroughly American story, and "Pythonia," a new serial by Mrs. R. S. Greenough, as fascinating in its weirdness as the snake-woman it portrays may have been. There is a carefully-written paper, entitled "Have the Working Men any Causes of Complaint?" a readable sketch of a visit to Ephesus, which, with the spice of a light tale called "Son's Balloon," concludes the popular portion of the number.

—The *Catholic World* is decidedly too sectarian in this number, and in consequence forfeits much of the interest it would otherwise have for the general reader. An instance of this is afforded in the article entitled "A Dark Chapter in English History," which contains the same bitter denunciations of the old-time bigotry and persecution of the Protestants that Catholics are wont to deplore when used by those holding different religious opinions. There is a clever paper on the uses of novels, in which a thoughtful suggestion is made as to the assistance they will give future historians in their estimate of social life during the present century, a form of aid now wholly wanting in our attempts to realize the condition of society prior to the last century. The writer also notices with regret that few novels of merit have been written from a Catholic stand-point, forgetful of the fact that a novelist, in the highest sense of the word, should be wholly unbiased in this particular. The author of "The House of Yorke," who begins a new work, called "The House that Jack Built," in this number, is a striking illustration of the sorrowful effects of this limitation in mental vision, which prevents a novelist of a really high order from taking his true position.

—The literary contents of the *Aldine* are exceptionally good. There is a true sailor's yarn of adventures among the South Sea Islands; a social sketch, called "Pepito," by Lucy Ellen Guernsey; a translation from a fantastic Danish tale, entitled "Punishment After Death," and a number of other entertaining contributions, both in verse and prose. The illustrations are hardly inferior, the three best being a "Scene on the Catawba River," by R. E. Piguet; a vigorous sketch of "Niagara," by Jules Lavernier, and a suggestive study, named "After the Chase," by David Neal.

ITALY.

The Weather—Questions of the Day—Affairs in the Capital—Spiritual Matters—Art News and American Artists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1872.

With October there is a return of tolerable weather here in Rome, and the temperature is as agreeable as in northern latitudes. The King has come back, and most of the Cabinet counselors have followed in the royal track. There is a lull in political discussions, and there seems to be no prospect of a revival of party controversy until the meeting of Parliament at the end of November. The eagerness to have the important question of the religious orders and the convent property brought under Legislative examination has led some writers to anticipate the time for the meeting of the Deputies; but it is not probable that Parliament will be convoked much before the usual period of reunion.

AFFAIRS IN THE CAPITAL.

All that can be said about Rome is, that the revival of social and political life is not yet begun. There is a good deal of scrubbing and cleaning of shops, preparatory to the opening of the season of traffic in mosaics, jewelry and bronzes, which form the staple of the commerce in the smaller *objets d' art* of Rome. A good many new sheets of plate glass have been put into the windows of shops which a few years ago were picturesque with Roman shabbiness. *Abbiamo i Piemontesi fra noi* is now a common exclamation among the Romans, who are fast finding out that they are no longer the sole masters of the situation. The Piedmontese are the New-Englanders and Scotch of the Italian Kingdom, and they are pulling the ears and pricking these lazy Romans so as to make them give some signs of life. The further we go down the peninsula toward Africa the more of African lethargy we find in the population. Had it not been the good fortune of Italy to be "made" in our time, by the energy and courage of the Piedmontese, Rome and Naples would have advanced more rapidly than ever toward African barbarism. As it is, here, in the former capital of the Church, there is still nearly everything to be done. With more water running to waste than in almost any other city in the world, the Romans are an unwashed people, and offer a very inferior example of the personal and public cleanliness which can never be separated from a true civilization. There are certainly well-washed people in Rome, but a few do not make a community. The priests are as busy as ever, filling their noses with tobacco, and in their affliction find what consolation they can in that—a habit as filthy as that of American tobacco-chewing. The sanitary condition of the city is not good, and the hospitals are running over with fever and other patients. In one alone, that of Santo Spirito, more than 1.200 are on the sick list. I passed, late in the evening a little while ago, a church in one of the populous quarters, and saw not less than twenty men lying flat upon their faces on the humid stones of the platform and steps, taking their night's rest. In other parts of the city the same scene is witnessed. These poor creatures, with a compensation of one and two francs a day, are a part of the great army of work people come to Rome to build the new city of the placemen of the Crown. In a few weeks will be added the hordes from the Alban Mount, who have long been in the habit, in Winter, of descending to the Campagna and replenishing their store by begging in the streets of Rome. They are one of the greatest annoyances to foreigners, and it requires great energy on the part of the Municipal Government to rid the town of such a scourge. It was one of the scandals of the late priestly authority that it did little to better the condition of these poor people, but maintained a policy which encouraged vagrancy.

SPIRITUAL MATTERS.

The expected arrival here of several foreign Cardinals, encourages the belief that something in connection with action in the Sacred College is before long to take place. Cardinal Bonnechose is already here, and Cardinal Hohenlohe is before long to come. A newspaper takes notice of the fact that, on the arrival of Cardinal Bonnechose, a few evenings ago, he had by chance the opportunity to be witness of an incident which proved to him that Rome has not lost so entirely its religious habit as has been represented by some of the passionate clerical journals of Paris. Coming from the railway station the Cardinal encountered a procession following the Viaticum to the house of a sick person. Bonnechose descended from his carriage and kneeled in the street, as is the custom when the Host is carried, and he saw the people everywhere kneeling, and the lights held out of the windows in sign of reverence.

ART NEWS.

The newspapers of Florence bring us notice of the interest taken by the public of that city in the exposition of the colossal statue of "The Falconer," just cast at the foundry of Clement Papi, and soon to be added to the ornaments of the Central Park. On Sunday last, the day on which the statue was first exposed, a stream of visitors was coming and going from the show-room of the foundry in the Via Cavour, and the expressions of admiration for the beauty of the work of art, and pride and satisfaction that Florence skill had been employed in the mechanical execution were warm and general. Before the end of the year this fine figure should be in its place, and be admired also by the people of New-York.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Not many of the American artists, resident at Rome, have yet got back to their work. Mr. Rogers, the sculptor, has hardly given himself any rest this season, but has taken advantage of the absence of visitors to carry forward the various projects for which commissions were received last year. The colossal figure to crown the monument for the City of Worcester is completed in the model, and is now going through the process of being transferred to plaster. The figure is graceful and noble, and one of the happiest efforts of the artist. It is the Angel of Benediction, bearing in her hand laurels and immortelles for dead and living heroes. The Worcester monument will be one of the finest of those yet raised or to be raised, the designs for which have fallen under our notice. We are entering the monumental period of our art history, and there is much to do and the work is but just begun. The time is near for the century monument to be thought of, and the question is which city or State is to have the honor of being first to move in an enterprise which must be one of national interest. The monument for the City of Annapolis, in the hands of the sculptor Simmons, established in Rome, is making good progress. The group of two figures representing "Grief and History," is just completed in the clay, and the artist is ready to go forward with the modeling of the other statues which are to be placed on the lower sections of the monument. All the figures are to be in marble, a material pretty severely tried by our rigid climate for works of art to stand in the open air. Marble can be wrought much more cheaply in Italy than in America, which is a great advantage for artists from our country residing here. As respects bronze, the material which is now, and will, with us, continue to be generally used, there seems to be no reason why the casting should not be done in the United States, rather than in Europe. The transportation of great masses of metal across the Atlantic is accompanied with much friction and expense, and while there is material and skill enough in America, this stimulus should be given to the development of local art. The attention of Europe is not yet much directed to anything we have done in art, and a slight impression will continue to be made as long as so large a portion of the works of our artists are executed in these countries. The painter or sculptor never loses sight of the profit of his art, and true enough it is that he finds his account in having that part of his work which trained hands can better do for him, done in countries where prices are the lowest. For the sculptor, Italy is the land in which well-disciplined workmen are had on terms more favorable than anywhere else, and hence the fact of several hundred foreign artists from various countries permanently established in the two principal art-centres of Florence and Rome. Mr. Quincy Ward is now making a visit to Naples in the interest of his art. ANGELICO.

THE INDIANA MYSTERY.

Details of the Murder of Henry H. Armstrong at Madison.

From the Madison (Ind.) Courier Oct. 18.

Henry H. Armstrong, a well-known citizen of this place, and for a number of years a successful sheet-iron and copper-worker, and later one of the proprietors of the Madison Marine Railways, came to his death about 11 o'clock last night under circumstances that rival in mystery the celebrated Nathan murder case of New-York. The evidence before the Coroner's jury discloses the following facts: Mr. Armstrong had not been living amicably with his wife for some time past. During the last two weeks he has been at New-Albany, and not long ago his partner in this city, Mr. H. Clay Jones, received a letter from him asking for information regarding his family. Mr. Jones informed him that his wife was selling off and preparing to move to New-Orleans.

Mr. Armstrong unexpectedly returned home last night, and, upon entering the house, took off his boots, and put them in the parlor, and went to his wife's room upstairs, where, Mrs. Armstrong says, he beat her, abused her in every manner, and finally dragged her down-stairs. At the foot of the stairs she screamed, and he released her. She went up stairs immediately, crying, into a room occupied by her sister and her two daughters, when presently they heard a pistol-shot, the daughters remarking it, but no further attention was paid to it. Mrs. Armstrong then wanted her sister to go down-stairs with her while she fastened the door, which her husband, as she supposed, had left open when he went out. This her sister was afraid to do, and Mrs. Armstrong called Mr. Andrew McManaman, who occupies the house next door, to come and see where Mr. Armstrong had gone. Mr. McManaman answered the summons, and coming into the yard found the body of Mr. Armstrong lying across the walk, just south of the back hall door, his feet toward the house, with a bullet-hole just at the corner of the left eye.

Upon examining the body, the forehead was found to be covered with bruises, and one of his hands was somewhat cut and torn. These injuries, Dr. Collins testified, from their appearance had been inflicted immediately before death, showing that the deceased had been engaged in a violent struggle. The gunshot wound, Dr. Collins further stated, ranged upward, passed entirely through the brain, and stopped under the skin on the back of the head. In reference to the probability of the wound being self-inflicted, witness observed that there was but a possibility that such was the case. To inflict the wound himself, Mr. Armstrong would have been obliged to use the left hand, and hold the pistol in a very unnatural manner. In addition to this, were the wound self-inflicted, powder-marks would have been found on his face, and the weapon on or near the spot, neither of which was the case.

The most mysterious part of the affair is how Mr. Armstrong got in the house. That he was inside is proved by the fact that the body was found without boots, and the boots were found in the parlor. Mr. McManaman states that when he arrived all the doors were fast. Mrs. Armstrong says that she thought he had entered through the cellar, but the jury, after examining the premises, think he did not. The Coroner's jury have not yet returned a verdict, and until they do the public must wait in patience. That the case is one of murder, and not of suicide, there can be no reasonable doubt.

For the last few years Mr. Armstrong has been mining in California, and working at his trade in San Francisco, until this Spring, at the urgent solicitation of friends, he returned home, and a few months ago purchased an interest in the potter works at New-Albany, with hopes and a fair prospect of success. He was always regarded as a good business man, and respected by all who knew him.

The New Property Valuation in Chicago.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Oct. 23.

The Common Council on Monday night approved the assessment of city taxes for 1872. The total valuation therein shown is $283,473,320. This is probably about seventy per cent. of the real value of the various kinds of property included in the assessment. There was no valuation in 1871. The valuation of this year is an increase of about $7,500,000 on that of 1870. The North Division shows a decrease, amounting to about $11,000,000. The West Division foots up about $111,500,000, nearly three-sevenths of the whole valuation of the city, and a gain of $25,722,000 over the valuation of the same district in 1870. The South Division has just about held its own, the total now being $140,969,900, against $143,000,000 in 1870. The following is a statement of the valuations by divisions since 1867.

Years.	South Division.	West Division.	North Division.	Total.
1867	113,733,535	52,073,935	29,179,170	195,026,844
1868	127,266,580	68,224,680	34,755,820	230,247,000
1869	141,272,926	84,956,000	39,795,969	266,624,880
1870	143,712,459	89,784,010	42,490,090	275,986,550
1872	140,969,900	111,822,620	31,180,700	283,473,230

These figures are instructive. They show that there has been an increase of values over 1870, notwithstanding the immense amount of property wiped out by the fire, and, going into the details of the valuation, it is discovered that, while there has been a falling off in the valuation of personal property amounting to from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, the advance in real estate has not only made this up but added about $7,000,000 more. Fairly and fully appraised, the property of Chicago is undoubtedly worth more money today than it was before the fire. The value of personal property has slightly decreased; that of real estate has enlarged, and altogether the balance is in our favor, thanks to the confidence in our property and a healthy and legitimate demand, created by new requirements for business purposes and residences. The North Division is rallying sharply, and there is just reason to believe that the valuation there by another year will be close to the old figures.

A Church Quarrel in Rensselear County.

From the Troy Times, Oct. 24.

They are having quite lively times in Petersburg, in this county, in church matters. The parties concerned are the former pastor and a portion of the members of the Baptist church *versus* the remainder of the church. The trouble between the above parties has existed for some time, arising from charges preferred against the pastor, one of which was the heinous act of attending the sociable mite societies and taking part in the amusements of the evening. Owing to such charges the reverend gentleman resigned, and called for a letter from his church. His opponents were opposed to granting the letter, but it was finally given him by a majority vote of the members, since which time the opposing party have bolted and are trying to disannul the letter. At a meeting held on Saturday last quite a jangle took place between the contending parties, which grew so warm that a collision seemed inevitable. Threats were made and a good many hard things were said. One of the persons present has since been arrested upon the complaint of the minister. The meeting wound up by the appointment of a committee of eight ministers to try the case on the 7th day of November. The friends of the minister have given him a donation which netted a nice sum, and talk of giving him another soon.

A Little Boy Accidentally Hangs Himself.

From the Boonton (N. J.) Bulletin, Oct. 25.

On Saturday afternoon last, Mrs. Wm. Hammonds, of this place, sent her little son Willie, aged about twelve years, into the cellar to sweep it out. At first she heard him stirring about. In about twenty minutes' time, the little fellow not coming up and not hearing him, she became uneasy, and looking into the cellar discovered him hanging by a swing, (erected for his amusement,) and fearing something was the matter hurried to him. He was sitting astride of the swing seat, with the rope under his right arm, over his shoulder and around his neck. To her horror and amazement, she discovered that he was dead—having been choked to death with the rope. She immediately called to Mrs. Samuel Hammonds, a neighbor, to come to her assistance. The latter answered her call, and assisted the grief-stricken mother in taking her little and only son from the swing-board. It is said that Willie was fond of engaging in gymnastic exercises, and the probability is that while attempting some feat he became entangled in the rope, with the result above stated.

Cattle Trade of Colorado.

From the Denver Tribune, Oct. 19.

The shipments of cattle from Denver, Carson and Deer Trail during the present season, demonstrate the vast importance of the cattle trade to Colorado. The entire number of cattle already shipped and ready for shipment during the season, will require over 1,000 cars, and number over 17,600 head. At an average valuation of $35 per head, we have a total paid for cattle to the Territory of $595,000. These cattle are shipped at a cost of $80 per car, from which the public can judge of the enormous amount paid out for freights by stock-dealers—fully $80,000.

A Boston Girl's Exclamation.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 23.

There seems to be no checking the spread of profanity. We alluded, not long ago to the youth in the cars who described the rigid discipline to which he was subjecting himself, yet confessed he sometimes caught himself saying "Gorry," and we are all acquainted with that exemplary schoolmarm who spent part of school session now and then in demonstrating the profanity of "Goodness gracious." But the latest outbreak was from a pious nursery-maid, who, on being told that her infant charge had swallowed a thimble, exclaimed with unfeigned agitation, "Forevermore!"

GEORGIA BONDS AND HENRY CLEWS.

The Banker's Connection With the Financial Affairs of Georgia Explained and His Conduct Vindicated.

For some time past the *Tribune* has continued to reiterate its accusations against Mr. Henry Clews, asserting that his connection with the sale of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad bonds of Georgia was corrupt, and that he was leagued with the contractors to plunder the State. The falsehoods of these assertions have been often exposed in these columns, and today we print a number of letters from persons intimately acquainted with the transactions in which Mr. Clews was interested, and which completely exonerate him.

The first letter of the series was sent to the *Tribune* some weeks ago, and it was never published. It is from B. P. Frink, confidential accountant of J. Edwin Conant & Co., constructors of the first hundred miles of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad.

The second letter was also sent to the *Tribune*, and refused publication. It is from Judge Avery, a gentleman of well-known character and probity.

The third letter was written by Charles L. Frost, President of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, and bears testimony to the correctness of the statements of the first two, and to a letter written by J. Edwin Conant, which was published in the TIMES some weeks ago.

The fourth letter is from A. A. Lochrane, ex-Chief-Justice of the State of Georgia, and is a valuable opinion concerning the legality of the issue of bonds and the good faith of Mr. Clews in conducting the negotiations for their sale.

The fifth document is from Gillett & Crosby, Mr. Clews' legal advisers.

LETTER FROM B. P. FRINK, ESQ.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1872.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

DEAR SIR: I send you this statement for publication over my own signature, as a simple act of justice to Mr. Henry Clews, feeling confident that you do not object to the real facts of his connection with the firm of H. I. Kimball & Co., and the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, although such facts may show your paper to be wrong. On the 23d of March, 1870, I became the chief and confidential accountant for the firm of J. Edwin Conant & Co., at Atlanta, Ga., and am familiar with all the business affairs of that concern from that time until the dissolution of copartnership in November of the same year. During that time Messrs. Henry Clews & Co. furnished all the money used in the construction of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad of Georgia, advancing the same upon the bonds of the Company as collateral. The bonds, upon which this money was obtained, were issued by the Company upon ten-mile sections of finished road and were indorsed by N. L. Angier, Treasurer of the State of Georgia, to the amount of ($1,500,000) one million five hundred thousand dollars as often as each ten-mile section was completed, and the Company entitled to the indorsement The issue of these bonds by the Company and the indorsement by the Treasurer, Mr. Angier, when he was satisfied the law was complied with, would most certainly warrant Mr. Clews in advancing upon these securities in good faith.

The statement that he was cognizant of an issue of bonds in advance of its completion cannot be sustained for a moment. Messrs. Clews & Co., to my certain knowledge, were constantly advised that Mr. Angier's indorsement of the $1,500,000 was made strictly as the law required; and, besides, you must bear in mind that Mr. Clews was advancing, from time to time, his own capital upon these very bonds. Now, if they were illegally indorsed and issued by Mr. Angier, the Treasurer, and Mr. Bullock, the Governor of the State of Georgia, and Mr. Clews knew it, is it to be presumed for a moment that he would loan his money upon such security? From my knowledge of Mr. Clews' strict business habits, I should answer most decidedly in the negative.

In November, 1870, Mr. H. J. Kimball purchased the entire interest of Messrs. J. Edwin Conant & Co. in the contract to build the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, assuming all that firm's indebtedness, a large portion of which was paid at that time.

In December, 1870, Mr. Kimball obtained a majority of the stock of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, and elected himself President. This placed him in possession of all the unissued bonds of the Company, and gave him complete and absolute control. Mr. Clews at this time declined to advance any more money for this enterprise, and Mr. Kimball sought other parties to negotiate his loans, and Messrs. Greenebaum Bros. & Co., of this City, sold for him some time in 1871, a large amount of the first mortgage bonds. The balance of the issue was hypothecated by Mr. Kimball himself, and are in the following hands:

Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York	$170,000
Kidd, Pierce & Co	100,000
Gilead A. Smith & Co	300,000
Fredegar Iron-works	34,000
Thurber & Co	18,000
Eldridge, Dunham & Co	2,000
Rindskoph & Co	3,000

Of the total amount of Georgia State semi-annual gold bonds, Messrs. Clews & Co. only negotiated $459,000.

All the balance, amounting to $1,341,000, was negotiated by H. J. Kimball, through other parties, Mr. Clews refusing to make further advances, and are held as follows:

Union Trust Company	$100,000
Commercial Warehouse Company	180,000
Broadway Bank	190,000
Broadway Savings Bank	100,000
Marine Bank	55,000
Richard Irvin & Co	133,000
Russell Sage	100,000
Brooklyn Trust Company	133,000
Importers' and Traders' Bank	100,000
Metropolitan Savings Bank	100,000
Kidd, Pierce & Co	150,000
Total	$1,341,000

This, together with the $459,000 sold by Messrs. Clews & Co., makes the entire issue $1,800,000. The $459,000 sold by Clews & Co. were all upon finished road, and were the first of these bonds issued, as indicated by the low numbers they bear. The balance of these bonds was never in Mr. Clews' hands, but were negotiated directly by Mr. Kimball, and Clews & Co. were entirely ignorant of Mr. Kimball's operations. The above statement of facts is fully substantiated by the books of J. Edwin Conant & Co., and H. J. Kimball & Co., which were under my control, and is not the hearsay and vague assertion of a newspaper correspondent. Very respectfully, B. P. FRINK.

LETTER FROM WM. L. AVERY, ESQ.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

DEAR SIR: I feel satisfied that you would not intentionally do injustice, and that, if under a misapprehension of facts you have inadvertently done it, you will cheerfully make suitable reparation. In several articles which have recently appeared in the *Tribune* upon the subject of "Georgia" or "Georgia Bonds," there are many very great errors and mistakes in point of fact. These errors and mistakes are calculated to do very great injustice to the character of Mr. Henry Clews, as I think you will admit after reading the following statement of the case, which I deem it my duty to submit to you:

When the Convention of Georgia that passed the ordinance of secession assembled at Milledgeville, in the Winter or Spring of 1861, the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company had about sixty miles of its road graded, near thirty miles of iron laid, and had over two thousand tons of rails piled up upon its wharf in the City of Brunswick. One of the parties most largely interested in the road and iron went to Georgia, intending to ship the iron not laid to the North. Upon arriving in Georgia that gentleman was induced to visit Milledgeville, and while there the Convention, then in session, passed an ordinance in substance pledging the faith and credit of the State of Georgia to protect the rights of citizens of other States, and foreigners, in the investments they had or might make in manufactories or public improvements within the State. This ordinance was passed to reassure capitalists who were hesitating to continue enterprises begun in Georgia. Trusting in the faith of the State thus plighted, that gentleman went to Louisville, Ky., purchased the supplies for his men, and caused the iron rails he went South to reclaim to be laid upon the track of the road. He was soon after compelled to leave for the North by the commencement of open hostilities.

In 1863 the State Government of Georgia, acting in concert with the Government of the Confederate States, took up the iron from this road and piled it up near the line of the Atlantic and Gulf Road. The State Government afterward took a portion of this iron, about seven hundred tons in amount, and of the value of about $75,000, and with it relaid a portion of the track of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, then and still the property of the State of Georgia. The rest of the iron was taken by the Confederate Government, and used to repair and improve other roads.

The Brunswick and Albany Railroad had been bonded by the Company to the amount of nine hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars ($924,000.) Chauncy Vibbard, Esq., of New-York, and the late Erastus Corning, of Albany, were the trustees for these bonds.

In 1868 I was employed by the bondholders, nearly all residing in the City of New-York, to foreclose the deed of trust or mortgage, and on the 5th day of January, 1869, the road and all the assets of the Company covered by the deed of trust or mortgage, were sold at Brunswick, Ga., in pursuance of the proceedings under my direction, and purchased for the benefit of all the bondholders. Upon my return from Brunswick, I reported to the bondholders the sale and purchase for their benefit, and suggested that an application should be made to the Legislature of Georgia to pass an act conferring the franchises of the old Company upon them, and making them a corporation. They employed me to make this application, and also to look up the iron rails taken from the road, and take steps to recover them or the pay for them, from any parties who had them in possession. I was furnished with abundant proof to show that the State of Georgia had the portion of these rails above stated, and was using them upon its Western and Atlantic Railroad. I went to Atlanta in pursuance of that retainer. The bill to confer the franchises of the old Company upon the bondholders who had purchased the road was readily passed by the Legislature, and I then proceeded to inquire after the iron rails that had been taken away.

Gov. Bullock informed me that the State had nothing wherewith to pay for the iron it had, even if we established our claim to it. Application was then made to the Legislature for redress. A joint committee, consisting (I think) of three members from the Senate, and five from the House of Representatives, was charged with the duty of inquiring into the claims of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company against the State of Georgia, and here let me state that at this session the Legislature of Georgia was composed neither of colored men, carpet-baggers, or scallawagers; but of good, sound Georgia born Democrats. At the Summer session of the Legislature in 1868, that body had expelled the colored members and filled their places with their white opponents, and when that body assembled in January, 1869, there was a good working Democratic majority in the House of Representatives of from twenty to thirty, while in the Senate the parties were nearly a tie. It was to a legislative body thus constituted that the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company applied in January, 1869, for compensation; first, for iron rails to the value of $75,000, the property of that Company, which the State of Georgia then had and was wearing out on its Western and Atlantic Railroad; and secondly, for the damage which that Company claimed against the State for tearing up, dismantling and destroying its road, after the plighted faith of the State had been given, in its ordinance of 1861, to protect and preserve it.

The Company had an ample remedy against the State for the iron it had taken and was using, as the State had by law authorized parties having claims on account of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, its property, to appeal to the Court for redress. But as to the other and larger claim, the Company had no redress, as the sovereignty of a State protects it from suit as fully and absolutely as does that of a King or Emperor in a monarchical Government.

The Committee charged with this duty were high-toned, honorable and intelligent gentlemen.

With, I think not to exceed two exceptions, they were Democratic citizens of Georgia. With this committee and myself the idea of the State's indorsing the bonds of the road first originated. The Committee thought it would be difficult to pay the smaller claim, which they regarded as indisputable, and they considered it incumbent upon the State to adjust the larger claim, in some way satisfactory to the Company, or by law open the Courts to the Company and allow it to seek there its redress.

The enterprise was justly very popular with the people and Legislature of Georgia. It had its opponents, but they were parties interested in rival roads.

The joint Committee, after a careful, candid and thorough investigation, lasting several days, reported to their respective Houses that the State was justly indebted to the Company for the iron belonging to the Company which the State was then using on its Western and Atlantic Railroad, in the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, ($75,000.) They further reported that the Company had a claim against the State for a larger sum, which, in the opinion of the Committee, the State should either pay or by law authorize suits to be brought upon against itself, in the Courts, by the Company. But as a solution of the whole matter, the Committee recommended that the State should guarantee the first mortgage bonds of the Company, (substantially in the form and manner provided in the bill that was afterward passed.)

The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives. It met from the beginning that earnest, determined, uncompromising opposition from the rival roads which none but interested parties ever make. It passed the House by a very large majority, and its opponents moved to reconsider the vote. When the motion to reconsider was called up, one of its opponents charged publicly in the House (in substance) that its passage had been procured by fraud, bribery and corruption. This charge was entirely without foundation. No improper appliances of any kind had been used to secure or promote the passage of the bill. But its opponents hoped, by making the said charge immediately before taking the vote, to effect the result. At the request of the friends of the bill, a committee was at once raised to inquire into the charges made, and the vote upon the motion to reconsider was postponed until after their report.

This Committee was composed of gentlemen of high respectability. Its Chairman, Mr. Fleurnoy, a leading Democrat in the House, and a regularly-retained attorney of the Central Railroad of Georgia—the most determined opponent of the bill—was admitted by all to be a gentleman of great ability, incomparable in integrity and unsullied honor. The Committee entered at once upon their duties, called before them and examined all the opponents of the bill, as well as its friends, and, after a patient and thorough investigation, reported that there was no ground for the charges made. The motion to reconsider was lost. The bill passed the Senate, was signed by the Governor, and became a law.

The law thus passed requires that the State should be released from all claims of the Company, and in pursuance thereof the Company in due form accepted the law, and filed a full release of the State of Georgia in the office of its Secretary of State.

The law is, therefore, a contract, for a valuable consideration, between the State of Georgia and the Company, by which the State of Georgia agreed to guarantee the payment of the first mortgage bonds of the Company to the amount of $15,000 per mile of its road, and the Company agreed to release the State of Georgia from a large claim, reported good by a joint committee of both Houses of the Legislature of that State.

This contract has been fully executed by both parties. The Company has released the State from its liabilities, and the State has guaranteed the bonds in consideration thereof. All the bonds, therefore, that have been regularly issued in accordance with the provisions of that law are just and legal debts against the State of Georgia, and the State will ultimately have them to pay.

I was a member of the firm of Conant & Co., the contractors to build that road. We built 100 miles of road, and received the first fifteen hundred bonds. The guarantee of the State on all of these was signed by Dr. N. L. Angier, the State Treasurer, and both Dr. Angier and myself were careful to see that the law was strictly complied with before the bonds were issued.

These were all the bonds Conant & Co. ever received. Before others were received, Conant & Co. sold out to H. J. Kimball, who had been one of the firm. He took over the contract of this road, and paid all the debts of the firm. It was this fifteen hundred bonds that Messrs. Henry Clews & Co. advanced money to our firm upon. Before making these, Mr. Clews, with his usual prudence and caution, had the legality of the bonds examined by able legal counsel, who reported that the bonds were an undoubted legal claim against the State.

To attribute to Mr. Clews the folly of loaning hundreds of thousands of dollars upon these bonds, when *he had a doubt even*, either of the constitutionality of the law under which they were issued, or the strict compliance with the terms of the law by the parties to whom they were issued, is too absurd to merit a reply. It would be to ignore his well-known prudence, judgment and discretion, characteristics which have contributed largely to his brilliant career as a banker.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. L. AVERY.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ALBANY AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1872.

Henry Clews, Esq., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I have carefully perused the statements of Mr. J. E. Conant and Wm. L. Avery, contractors, and Mr. B. P. Frink, clerk of Messrs. H. J. Kimball & Co., in reference to the dealings of your firm in business connected with the building of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad of Georgia, and as the matters and things therein stated are well known to me, as the chief officer of the Company, I take great pleasure in the concurrence of all their statements. These gentlemen have done you but simple justice in view of the outrageous attacks made upon you for political effect.

I take the liberty to add that the transactions with your house and the contractors, for advances and for sale of mortgage bonds, were always submitted to the Board of Directors, and were approved and guaranteed by the corporation.

The dealings of your house with the contractors and the Company were as *bankers* solely, and the Company invariably furnished the security direct to you for your advances.

I have read various communications published in the New-York Daily *Tribune*, and in Democratic papers published in Georgia, relative to your connection with the building of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, and it is a duty that I owe you and your honored firm to declare from my personal knowledge that there *is not a word of truth in any of them*.

Your relations with the enterprise were of business purely legitimate in character, as bankers for the contractors and for the Company. Your position as Treasurer was merely nominal, and was at the request of the Company solely.

The stockholders of the Company have always appreciated your great liberality toward the enterprise, and owe to you, individually, and to your firm, a heavy obligation for the great interest you have always manifested in the completion of the road, and for your financial aid in its support.

The people of Georgia have been deceived; but the time is not far distant when they will surely make the *amende honorable* to you and your firm, and to all the holders of the bonds of the Company and of the State, which were purchased in good faith, relying upon the honor and integrity of her people, and which were repudiated by her Legislature through the power and influence of the "Central Railroad Company" and political rascality.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES L. FROST,

President of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company of Georgia.

CHIEF-JUSTICE LOCHRANE TO MR. CLEWS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1871.

Henry Clews, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to the spiteful aspersions published against you in the public Press, growing out of your connection with the Brunswick and Albany Railroad. From my thorough knowledge of the whole subject, based upon close personal examination of the correspondence between yourself and Mr. H. J. Kimball and Gov. Bullock, upon an accurate examination of the records, minutes, vouchers, contracts, agreements and accounts between yourself and the Company and contractors, I know how utterly calumnious and unjust such accusations are, and regret to see the continued repetition of frivolous pretexts to couple your name with transactions and charges that rest only in the malice or imagination of your enemies. That you were no partner with the contractors is demonstrated by the contract itself, in which, by name, such contractors are openly stated, and is confirmed by the overwhelming evidence that in their settlements and division of profits you neither claimed or received a single dollar. That you had an unmistakable right to rely upon the good faith of the issue upon which you advanced your money, is based upon the authority of the act of the Legislature, the opinion of your attorneys, and in the fact that these bonds and indorsements are legal, valid and binding obligations. Few lawyers of any eminence in their profession will question the legal proposition that the bonds are commercial paper, as repeatedly held by the Supreme Court of the United States, and, when authorized by the legislative power, that they are binding upon the State under whose legislative authority they were issued. Few will deny the broad and indisputable principle of legal justice that such bonds, in the hands of bona-fide holders, will be enforced in their collection by the solemn judgment of all civilized Courts. None will deny that vested rights, growing under legislative acts, cannot be annulled by subsequent legislative enactments; that such act by the Legislature is unconstitutional, upon the grounds—first, that it interferes with such vested right; second, that it violates the Constitution of the United States in impairing the obligation of a contract; and third, that it is the exercise of a judicial power. It is not necessary to go into an argument to demonstrate these fundamental principles recognized by all publicists and affirmed by all judicial opinions. It is difficult to conceive how any securities could be more solemnly guaranteed than the indorsed bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad. The Constitution of the State authorized State aid; the Legislature of the State granted it to this enterprise; the bond itself bore the great seal of the State, the signature of its Governor, and the attestation of its public officials. To doubt its genuineness, its good faith, its authenticity, or its binding obligation, would have been unreasonable and an insult. That such acts should be repudiated was repelled by every principle of honesty, honor, and good faith. That repudiation, in the passions and prejudices of the hour, should blight the hopes and prosperity of the State was not dreamed of in Georgia, and not conceived of by any man out of it. That *you* never did is stamped with intrinsic evidence, for you advanced your money upon them. That the contractors never did is evidenced by the fact that they took them for their labor and material, furnished to build 172 miles of railroad. That the officials of the State never did is evidenced by their written signatures, and by the oath of the Treasurer, who indorsed $1,500,000 of them, and by the opinions of the best legal men in the State, whose opinions were invoked; and under what plea fraud may be now alleged, has had its origin in the excuses which have been resorted to to palliate the blow of their repudiation. The pretense of notice to you, so often repeated, will not bear the test of any logical acumen. It cannot be possible that the notice said to be given by the son of the Treasurer of fraud in the issue of these bonds could by possibility have applied to the $1,500,000 signed by his own father, without we indulge in the unreasonable opinion that the son, at the instance of his father, gave notice of his father's committing fraud, which is not a fact. Nor can it apply to such bonds assured as to their legality by the sanction of legal opinion and the sanctity of personal oath; yet these bonds have been repudiated on finished road, which, by the attestation of the Superintendent of Public Works, had contributed to enhance the taxable properties of the State to an amount nearly double their value. Nor did such notice apply to quarterly gold bonds, whose validity has been sanctioned by the last Legislature; and if the notice is intended to express the repeated statement of the Treasurer that such bonds should have had his personal signature to the coupons—the question upon which I gave the opinion as Attorney-General *pro tem*—the law recognizes no such necessity, and the Bond Committee dismissed such position taken by the Treasurer without even the dignity of a notice. If it applied to the semi-annual bonds, they were sanctioned by an act of the Legislature, and no notice could change their status and legal obligation resting on a legislative act. If it applied to the currency bonds, they have been canceled with but few exceptions and were not connected with the B. & A. Railroad. If they applied to bonds on unfinished road, this was a subject matter not in contemplation of such notice, and the position occupied by the opponents of repudiation went only to the extent of insisting on the payment of bonds on finished road, and the recognition of the bonds on the unfinished road, when the same were completed in compliance with the requisitions of the law.

My position has been and will continue to be in favor of the completion of the enterprises of the State, as contrary statesmanship must inevitably result in the ruin of her credit and in the destruction not only of these enterprises, but others on which Georgia has stamped her name and her honor.

To read the future in the light of repudiation is to bring up a scene of general depression and despair, but to read it in the light of fidelity of the State to her obligations is to invoke a prosperity that will crown her industrial, social and commercial enterprises with success.

O. A. LOCHRANE,

Ex-Chief-Justice of the State of Georgia.

LETTER FROM MR. CLEWS ATTORNEYS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1872.

Mr. Henry Clews:

SIR: In reply to your note of this date, we take pleasure in saying that at the time of the presentation to you of proposals to render aid to certain railroads in the State of Georgia, you requested us to examine as to the action of the Legislature of that State, and to advise you as to the validity of the acts passed by said Legislature, and the power possessed by the Governor of Georgia thereunder.

We carefully read the several laws relating to the issue of bonds guaranteed by the State of Georgia in aid of the enterprises in which you were asked to assist, and advised you that, in our opinion, there could be no question as to the power of the Legislature to enact such laws, and no doubt as to the power of the Governor to enter into such obligations. We have not changed our opinion. At about the same time, the same questions were submitted to Judge Emott, and to Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, and to the Chief-Justice and others in the State of Georgia.

We were gratified to learn that their opinion coincided with our own.

Afterward, in the preparation of contracts and other papers, and in the settlements between the contractors for building the Brunswick and Albany Railroad with your firm, we remember your extreme caution in the matter, your frequent submission to us, as your attorneys, of questions which often arose, and we cheerfully bear testimony that no one could have taken greater precaution than did you in the transaction of all such business which came into your hands, and desire to be assured as to the validity of the bonds which you received from time to time for negotiation.

More recently we have examined these legal questions, and, based thereon, we again express to you our opinion that you were justified under the acts of the Legislature of the State of Georgia and the action of her Governor in taking these bonds to negotiate, and that the State is bound by every principle of right to pay the same, both principal and interest. If there was a lack of good faith on your part in such transactions, as charged by the partisan Press, we, as your legal advisers, being constantly consulted, have never discovered it. Your action was purely that of a banker, with no contingent share of gain, and your agreement was simply for the ordinary profit arising from such legitimate business. If this statement will be of service to you, please use it.

We are, respectfully, yours, &c.,

GILLETT & CROSBY.

ANOTHER FOR GRANT.

Hon. Israel T. Hatch Declares his Intention to Vote for the Re-election of President Grant—His Reasons for Opposing Greeley.

BUFFALO, Oct. 21, 1872.

Gen. John A. Dix, New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I have too old an acquaintance with you, and have been associated with you in politics under too many former Administrations, to give any apology for addressing you with reference to the present political crisis. I was glad to see you nominated for Governor. Your election and return to the State Administration will encourage the friends of our canal system to hope that with you will return some of the economy and honesty in public expenditure which distinguished the administration of our canal affairs in your earlier connection with it. As the associate of Throop, Marcy, Wright, Bouck, and Seward as Governors, Flagg as Controller, Jonas Earl and Samuel B. Ruggles as Canal Commissioners, in the older and purer days of our Commonwealth, when statesmanship was combined with integrity in public officers, the friends of our canals would expect from you reform and the expulsion from our State Hall of the public plunderers. I need not say to you that of late years frauds have entered into all our canal management, and some have feared that they would sink under a mass of political depravity. The change to you would be great, for instead of pure legislation and honest and capable canal management, you would find unfit public officers, and the very atmosphere of the Capitol tainted with corruption.

For twenty years I have been occupied more or less with what is known as the "Canal Question;" with the enlargement of the canal in 1854, and endeavoring to introduce reforms, and latterly with a change in canal policy to make the canals free. In that period the canal question has been paramount with me, and above party always, opposing anti-canal Democrats, and often the party itself, when its management fell into anti-canal hands, as it did in 1853.

I am called upon by the Baltimore Convention men to vote for the worst foe to the Democratic Party in the whole country, and the worst foe to our canals in the State of New-York—to vote for an anti-canal Republican. The opposition of Horace Greeley and his *Tribune* is not of today, but of many years. A few facts will suffice. I was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and so was Horace Greeley. I desired to introduce a free canal policy in the new Constitution. Mr. Greeley, in the Convention and in the *Tribune*, almost daily indulged in personal abuse of those who sustained the policy of free commerce over our canals. They were denounced and ridiculed in his *Tribune* as advocates of a "scow millennium." Burke says that the "advocate who endeavors to throw ridicule upon a grave question shows as great weakness of his cause as he does imbecility of intellect." There are a class of pseudo statesmen who are always ready to underrate what they do not understand. Mr. Greeley came into that Convention as a leader. There is no test of ability so severe as in a public body, nor one where a man so soon finds his level. The canals were Mr. Greeley's favorite theme. He finally introduced a proposition to sell the canals. Upon his proposition he called the ayes and noes, but he could not get fifteen members of his own party to rise to yield it to him—a courtesy usually extended. His canal opponents concluded to rise, so as to make a record of him, and upon the final and full vote of the Convention he had three votes to sell the canals! Upon the announcement of this vote he made his exit, cursing his colleagues. He entered the Convention as a recognized leader, and went out with "none so poor as to do him reverence."

I will only add from the published proceedings one quotation from his speech. It will speak for itself, and I hope my canal friends will ponder over it, if they have any idea of giving a vote to Mr. Greeley:

"But I must meet and defy the venerable bugbear, the danger of monopoly. 'What if the Central Railroad shall buy the canals?' is the appalling question. I answer, I hope it will do so. The moment that purchase is made, it becomes the interest of the railroad to cherish and increase the business of the canals."

What a fallacy for a political economist or a reputed statesman! Does he not know that the increase of business in connection with the sale of canals means increase of cost of transportation of the necessaries of life to our own people—for we are consumers? Yet he would sell our canals to railway monopolies, and leave our laboring people to their mercy for the cost of breadstuffs, coal, &c. This is Mr. Greeley's statesmanship and humanity. Does he not know that the only check upon exorbitant charges of railway monopolists is the Erie Canal—the people's highway? Does he not know that nothing is so coveted by the railway monopolists as to lay their iron hand upon this, their only rival—the only obstruction to their supreme power in this country? Does he not know that the Erie Canal gave cheap transit, which has created the wealth of this State and nation?

If any of my canal friends in this State, with whom I have voted for the last five years, think Horace Greeley, possessing these narrow and unstatesmanlike views, is fit to occupy the Presidential chair, let them vote for him. I shall not. I prefer to vote for Gen. Grant, with all his faults and the mistakes charged upon him by his enemies. I am more satisfied with this course of political action, upon comparing the platforms of the two political parties in this State. The so-called Democratic platform, with the alias "Liberal Republicans," deals in words, and proposes no policy for low tolls; while the Republican platform proposes a free canal policy "by re-funding the canal debt." To talk about low tolls and free canal, without having the courage or statesmanship to point out a State policy that will accomplish it, is dealing in glittering generalities, a practice so common lately that it deceives no one but its authors.

I have made my letter already longer than I had intended, and will close by only expressing my regret that some of my life-long political friends are in this Greeley movement.

I agree, General, fully with you in the statement you made in a recent letter: "That Gen. Grant has committed mistakes, his most sincere friends admit. But if his errors had been fourfold more numerous, he would, in my opinion, be a much better Chief Magistrate than Mr. Greeley. Your obedient servant,

ISRAEL T. HATCH.

Secretary Boutwell.

Secretary Boutwell has declined an invitation to address the people of Louisville, Ky., on the national finances. His letter is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Oct. 15, 1872.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Solicitor-General, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive from you, under cover of a letter addressed to you by Hon. Mr. Harlan, of Kentucky, a communication signed by a large number of merchants and business men of the City of Louisville in that State, requesting me to deliver a public address in that city on the subject of the national finances. The request is made by so large and respectable a body of citizens that nothing less than circumstances nearly imperative in their character would lead me to decline the invitation.

I have been absent from Washington for several weeks, and I have promised to speak in New-York and Connecticut previous to the 5th of November. In the presence of these facts, I am reluctantly compelled to decline the cordial invitation of the citizens of Louisville.

With the sincere expression of my thanks for the consideration extended to me, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Papers of the Tuileries—A Suppressed Batch—Effect of the Publication—The Ex-Emperor and Literature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 7, 1872.

The announcement that a third volume of the "Papers Found at the Tuileries" are soon to be published, with a fourth, if the prohibition of the Government can be removed, recalls to my mind the passage in one of the recent books of Sir Arthur Helps. The readers of the SUNDAY TIMES have been given copious extracts from Sir Arthur's last work, and many of them will agree with me when I say that his works are among the best in the English language. They are so simple, so clear, and so easy in style, that it is only after the second or third reading we really come to understand their depth of thought. In the book published just before "Some Thoughts on Government," I find the following:

MR. MILVERTON—I should like to ask you all what you think has been one of the most indefensible things done in the course of the present war.

CRANMER—Is it the needless destruction by the Prussians of some French village?

MILVERTON—No; these things are always unpremeditated, and done in passion. Unpremeditated wickedness is the smallest, or at least the most pardonable of all human wickedness.

SIR ARTHUR—I know what it is. It is the publication of the Emperor's private correspondence.

MILVERTON—You are right, Sir Arthur, according to my notions. * * * * The sacredness of letters is one of the greatest triumphs of civilization.

Now, I will admit that, in the time of the Commonwealth, it was not unreasonable that the correspondence between Henrietta Maria and Charles I., implying so much treachery as it did, should have been made known to the world. But a more abominable thing has not been done in my time than the publication of the private correspondence of the Emperor. It was worse than a crime; it was a blunder. I place a very high value upon the word "gentleman." It includes the noblest ideal of honor, and not a little part of Christianity. It may be a boastful thing to say, but I believe that though we British may not have the finest manners in the world, we take a high place among the first gentlemen of Europe.

Now, there never was a more ungentlemanly transaction than this publishing by the Provisional Government of private letters such as the letters of the Empress to the Emperor. I have been delighted to find that in railway-talk, and in omnibus-talk this proceeding has been universally condemned in England. The true and just idea of what a gentleman should do, and of what he certainly should not do, permeates English society from the highest to the lowest; and I firmly believe that there is not one of the reddest of Red Republicans among us who would not condemn this proceeding.

I was delighted to fall upon this passage recently, for the publication of these papers has always seemed to me a most disgraceful proceeding, and I can safely say that I knew much more of the matter than Sir Arthur Helps. He probably did not know that the letter passed through the Perfecture of Police, where the Comte de Keratry abstracted his own *dossier*, and the letters implicating his friends. There the members of the Provisional Government sorted out all referring to themselves, and then the men who had the matter in charge laid by a number of letters for the purpose of private black-mail, while still another lot were stolen with the intention of making money by publishing them in a book form in America. The number of mean and outrageous things connected with this work revolts the heart. The force of circumstances destroyed many of the hopes of the literary scrubs who first stole these papers, and, although they may have sold a few letters for a high price to individuals, they have not been able to make money on the book. It would have been a dead loss had not the Government found the money to pay the printer.

A SUPPRESSED VOLUME.

Recently these Bohemians drew out another packet of stolen letters, and asked leave to publish them in two volumes. One volume, I regret to say, was authorized by M. Thiers; the second has been suppressed. And why? Because M. Thiers himself is concerned. Not only are there two letters which would prove very annoying at this time, but there is a packet containing letters from the Emperor in person regarding a proposal to bring M. Thiers into the Government. So much good feeling is there shown for M. Thiers, and he is so highly spoken of as an author, statesman and gentleman, that M. le President would feel embarrassed to see these letters in print. Consequently the volume which concerns Imperialists, or which does not concern the friends of the present régime, is soon to appear, and the other will not be allowed to appear unless the letters in question are suppressed.

EFFECT OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.

It is only just, perhaps, that the effect of this publication should have been contrary to what was anticipated. With the exception of a few private notes which it was both immoral and dastardly to publish, there is nothing so very bad in this correspondence. A great many of the letters are to the credit and the honor of the Imperial family. It was wrong and mean even to publish the loving letters of the Empress; but read them, and you will confess that any husband would be happy to receive such letters from his absent wife. There is little of Castilian grandeur, or of French grace, in them; but in reading them one feels a sympathy with a brave woman, a loving wife, and an excellent mother. Other letters showed that M. Rouher was not only an honest, courageous and clear-headed statesman, but a very pack-horse for labor. One of his reports to the Emperor is a masterpiece of sagacity and shrewd observation. A great deal has been said too, about the munificence of the Emperor, and the number of pensions granted by him; but very few knew before reading their papers that the heaviest pensions were those granted to the known enemies of his régime, the widows of ancient Ministers of State. Nor was it known that the greater portion of the gifts of money were to meritorious and needy literary men, and drawn from the private purse of His Majesty. Many of the gifts and pensions would do honor to any Sovereign.

THE EX-EMPEROR AND LITERATURE.

It is a singular contradiction to see the men who complain of a want of protection to letters and the arts, complaining of the Emperor for giving such protection and encouragement from funds he was at liberty to use for his own pleasure. Still more striking and dishonest is it to see the men who still wear the red ribbon of the Legion d' Honneur, solicited from the Emperor as an encouragement to literature, denouncing the Emperor for giving five thousand francs to a poor man of letters who was in need. Was it not cruel to see a writer like Montegat reduced so low as to beg the place of librarian from the Emperor, and when the Sovereign gave him money and a berth too, was that a crime or a reproach to Napoleon III.? Indeed, the men of today are not only ungrateful, but illogical, for, in principle, it matters little whether the reward received is a cross or a piece of money. Yet the journalists who wear with pride the roseate they solicited and obtained, now denounce the giving of a small pension to a poor and aged literary man. For my part I should be ashamed to wear the red ribbon received from the Emperor after such an example of ingratitude and injustice. The publication of the present volume of letters will be even more outrageous than the first, for not only are all letters relating to the men of today carefully suppressed, but passages in the letters given have been expurgated and even altered.

GENERAL TOPICS.

There is nothing in the political line today, and the journals are now occupied mainly with the opening of the theatres. Gambetta's course is still under discussion, however, and a new phase has been given to his tour. It is now stated that he was angry at the smallness of his audiences and at the character of his receptions, and gave up speaking in order to prevent possible ridicule. This news has come today only, and it has yet to be discussed. ASHBY.

The Missouri Congressmen.

Both parties have now completed their nominations for members of Congress in Missouri. The Greeleyites, in their selections, have made every concession to the ex-rebel element. One of their candidates was a member of the rebel Congress, claiming to represent a State that never even pretended to secede from the Union. The St. Louis *Globe* carefully reviews the several districts and says: "We believe, on the whole, that it is possible for the Republicans of Missouri to elect at least ten of the thirteen members which the State will send to the Forty-third Congress. We hope yet to record the accomplished fact."

REGISTER TODAY.

Another New-York Democrat for Grant.

An Illustration of Greeleyism in North Carolina.

Connecticut Democrats for Grant and Wilson.

Prospects of Republican Success in New-Jersey.

Indorsement of Judge Sutherland by the Committee of Seventy.

Register Today.

To-day, Saturday, is positively the last day of Registry. All voters who have neglected this important duty should go at once and put their names on the books. You must be registered to-night, or you cannot vote in November.

Another Democrat's Views.

Thomas M. Howell, Esq., an old Democrat of Canandaigua, has written a letter to a relative, who manifested an inclination to swallow Greeley, in which after ridiculing the idea that he is a bolter because he refuses to support Greeley, he says: "A word or two in regard to your statement that 'I have asserted that I should vote for Gen. Grant.' I have not stated that I should vote for him, but I do, and will conscientiously advise every Democrat to vote for Grant rather than for Greeley. I will repeat here what I have before written: 'I regard Gen. Grant as a straightforward, sober, honest man; reticent, self-reliant, firm, not inclined to be led or dictated to by old political hacks and schemers. For this he has encountered their hostility, combined at Cincinnati and Baltimore. Disappointed office-seekers, formerly his warm friends and admirers, are now his most bitter enemies. The charges brought against him are, after all, singularly meagre, and all of them worthless. I recognize in him the man who, when other good and brave men had been tried and failed, retrieved the gloomy future of the nation, gave honor to her flag, and subdued, by his iron will, her enemies. I prefer, if so it must be, to trust the destiny of my country for the next four years to his firm hand and iron will, rather than to the fickleness and conceit of Horace Greeley.'"

Greeleyism Illustrated in North Carolina.

Maj. Marcus Erwin, one of the Republican candidates for Elector at large in North Carolina, spoke at an open-air meeting in Goldsboro, that State, recently, amid the constant interruptions of the "reconciled" Greeleyites, whom he addressed directly as follows: "What a country could North Carolina be made if such an immigration could be brought here! Are the scenes of to-night likely to bring it? I think not. My ancestry for generations past are buried in this State, and if here, within a few miles of the most memorable battle-field of that Revolution, which was fought to secure me, in common with all my countrymen, freedom of speech, I am denied it, by this organized movement of insult and outrage, what reason can any Northern man of my political opinions have to expect better treatment here? What money or skill can he bring here, which will buy the respect of those who attempt to disgrace me and every man who differs from them in opinion? Until this wretched, uncompromising, heathenish sentiment of malice and revenge, which exhibits itself here to-night, is discarded from the hearts of those who entertain it, nobody who can aid us in our material development; and who prizes liberty of conscience and freedom of speech as inestimable blessings to a freeman, is likely to come here; and, in my judgment, they ought not to come to any community which is capable of permitting such things as I have witnessed, heard, and in part endured to-night. If they can stay at home at all, they had better stay there. Do you men, who hoot and hiss and bark and bray at me and others because we want to tell our political friends assembled here, in a civil and respectful manner, the good news of the great victory we have gained, wonder how we gained it? I can tell you. The Northern people believed, and this night's work attests it, that a sentiment of such inveterate hostility to the Government and all its friends pervaded all ranks and classes of the Greeley coalition that it would manifest itself, in case of success, in new and unheard of persecutions and proscriptions of the white and colored Republicans of the South. By a thorough canvass they were made to know and to understand our true condition, and our true relation to our home antagonists. They could see, as we most keenly feel, that Republican defeat means ruin, degradation, and death to many of us of both races. The great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania responded to our cry for help and justice, and rendered her verdict in our behalf by 80,000 majority. So of the other great States, which voted on Thursday last and previously, whose voices have already decided the Presidential contest. And such will ever be the fate of any party whose organization rests, like that of the Greeley coalition South, on the basis of proscription and persecution for opinion's sake, and hatred and revenge for political differences."

Important Notice.

Register yourself today, if you have not already done so. This is the last day, and if your name is not on the books before 9 o'clock to-night you cannot vote in November. No citizen should neglect this duty, so go at once and register.

Democrats for Grant in New-Haven.

The Democrats of New-Haven who intend to vote for the re-election of President Grant held an enthusiastic meeting on Thursday night, and were addressed by James I. Hayes, Esq., an Irish Democrat of that city, Hon. H. B. Harrison, a Republican, and Capt. Farrell, an Irish Republican, of Hartford. Mr. Hayes, in his speech, said: "I cast my first vote for the Democratic Party, and would have stuck by it through thick and thin if I had not thought that they cared more for the loaves and fishes than the good of the people; and therefore I shall vote for Grant. The question is the old one of liberty, the cause for which the regicides fought, and for which Emmet died. Politics has become a snap game, 'heads I win, tails you lose.' The material prosperity of the country is unexampled, and after all they have said against Gen. Grant, he has certainly kept it so, and maintained all the civil rights which any of us enjoyed when we took the oath of allegiance. Let us testify our gratitude by the repetition of our trust." The Irish-American clubs of the Third and Fifth Wards of New-Haven propose to hold another grand mass meeting in Brewster Hall next Friday evening.

The Outlook in New-Jersey.

Encouraging reports continue to come from our neighboring State of New-Jersey. The New-Brunswick *Fredonian*, for example, says: "The Republicans of Morris promise a majority of at least 1,000; in Bergen our friends confidently expect to elect both Assemblymen and give a majority for Grant; in Essex they are talking of from 3,800 to 4,000 for the national and county ticket; while in West Jersey, Cumberland promises 1,300; Gloucester, 700; Camden, 800; Burlington, 900; Ocean, 600, and so on. In all these counties, large numbers of Democrats are openly co-operating with the Republicans, while among those who adhere to Greeley there is an apathy amounting to torpor, rendering it certain that hundreds, if not thousands, will altogether abstain from voting. We have only from this time forth to 'push things' to secure a majority in the State which will surprise even ourselves."

Attention, Voters.

Have you registered? If not go and do it at once, for you cannot vote if your name is not on the books by 9 o'clock to-night. Today is the last opportunity, so go and register before you forget it.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Grand Parade.

A meeting of delegates from various Assembly District Soldiers' and Sailors' Clubs was held on Thursday evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The object of the meeting was to take preliminary steps for a grand parade of discharged soldiers and sailors in favor of Grant and Wilson's election. They will be uniformed in oil-cloth capes and caps. Transparencies, music, torch-lights, and other accessories will make a parallel spectacle to that of the "Wide-Awakes" in 1860. The delegates pledged a representation of about 5,000 men.

Although the parade is to be under the auspices and chiefly composed of veterans, a free invitation is to be extended to the Young Men's Republican and all other Republican civic associations. A committee of arrangements, consisting of Capt. Schiedell, Thirteenth District; Mayor Cooney, Twenty-first; Col. Joel F. Stevens, Seventh; Capt. Brehm, Sixteenth, and Capt. C. Angenenger, Twenty-first District, to report on Monday, was appointed. Col. Des Anges was appointed to prepare a plan for the consideration of the Committee.

The Registration of Voters Yesterday.

The following table shows the registration in the various Assembly Districts of the City yesterday, and the total registration thus far. It will be seen that the total falls 2,390 short of the registration up to the same period last year:

Assembly Districts.	Registered Oct. 8.	Registered Oct. 16.	Registered Yesterday.	Totals by Dists.
First	2,558	1,641	1,386	5,583
Second	2,330	1,377	1,166	4,753
Third	2,159	1,238	868	4,265
Fourth	3,278	1,783	1,375	6,436
Fifth	3,046	2,019	1,338	6,403
Sixth	2,111	1,315	1,017	4,443
Seventh	2,246	1,477	1,244	4,967
Eighth	2,936	2,137	2,136	7,209
Ninth	3,399	1,971	1,354	6,724
Tenth	2,080	1,638	1,550	5,2[illegible]
Eleventh	2,797	1,919	1,703	6,419
Twelfth	2,518	1,640	1,203	5,361
Thirteenth	2,797	1,802	1,155	5,754
Fourteenth	1,796	1,235	1,085	4,116
Fifteenth	3,067	2,404	1,468	6,939
Sixteenth	2,944	1,913	1,621	6,478
Seventeenth	3,571	2,794	2,101	8,466
Eighteenth	2,824	1,940	1,505	6,269
Nineteenth	1,536	1,204	691	3,431
Twentieth	3,582	2,888	2,282	8,752
Twenty-first	3,901	2,773	1,959	8,633
Total	57,474	39,038	30,137	126,649

Registered Oct. 8	57,474
Registered Oct. 16	39,038
Registered yesterday	30,137
Total registry thus far	126,649
Registered three days last year	129,039
Decrease this year	2,390
Total registry last year	152,592

The Grand Mass-Meeting.

The Committee of Arrangements for the mass ratification meeting of the Grant and Wilson Clubs of United Nationalities, and the German Grant and Wilson Central Association, at Cooper Union, on the 29th instant, met at No. 1 Irving-place last evening. An elaborate programme was decided upon. The hall is to be decorated with the flags of all nations, and short speeches will be made in English, French, German, Italian, Scandinavian, Bohemian, Hungarian, Polish and other languages. Music will enliven the occasion. The various clubs will march to the place of meeting, carrying their national colors. The principal speakers of the evening will be Gens. Franz Sigel, Joseph C. Jackson, M. Otterbourg, Col. Emil Sauer, Tinelli, Capt. Toplanyi and others.

The Committee of Seventy.

The Committee of Seventy met last evening at their rooms and received deputations. A deputation from the Young Men's Mercantile Reform Association waited on the Committee with reference to the Aldermanic nominations. An address from the Association, containing among other things the names of the Aldermanic candidates of their choice, was read by the President.

The Committee considered the various nominations for the City Judgeship. Their choice was finally unanimously centered upon Josiah Sutherland, the Apollo Hall nominee. Adolph Kessler, the Apollo Hall nominee for Coroner, was also indorsed. A debate upon the nominations for District-Attorney did not bring a decisive result up to a late hour. The relative claims of Benjamin K. Phelps, Republican, and Mr. C. Whitney, Apollo Hall Democrat, were strongly urged by members. Mr. Phelps appeared to receive the most favorable consideration, and will probably receive the Committee's indorsement.

Nominations Last Night.

The Tenth District Tammany Assembly Convention nominated Frederick Rollwagen for Assembly.

The Fifth Congressional District Apollo Hall Convention met last evening, corner of Sullivan and Prince streets, ex-Assemblyman Mitchel presiding. There was a close contest between the friends of Wm. R. Roberts and James Oliver. On a ballot, Roberts received thirteen and Oliver twelve votes. Mr. Roberts was declared the nominee, Mr. Oliver's friends withdrawing in apparent disappointment.

The National Democracy of the Ninth Assembly District indorsed the nomination, made by Tammany Hall, of Wm. H. Dongan, for Assembly.

The Nineteenth Assembly District Tammany Convention nominated Thomas O'Callaghan for Assembly, and John J. Maloney for Assistant Alderman.

The Twenty-first District Apollo Hall Assembly Convention nominated Charles Crary for Assembly.

Now is the Time.

The Books of Registry are open today, in this City and Brooklyn, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. This is the last chance. Go at once and register yourself, if you have neglected the duty. You lose your vote if you are not registered.

Brooklyn Politics.

The Third Ward Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last evening at No. 52 Court-street, Theodore D. Dimon presiding. Mr. David C. Van Cott, Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second District, made the opening speech. He presented an encouraging view of the situation, showing that Mr. Greeley's prospects had dwindled to almost no possible chance.

Mr. Morgan G. Buckley, of Hartford, Conn., followed, with an exhibit of the campaign in Connecticut.

Mr. Theodore Dimon, President of the Club, made the closing speech, exhorting Republicans to be wide awake and energetic in the campaign, and New-York was sure for Grant.

Arrangements were made for participating in the grand torch-light parade on the 30th inst.

Preparations for a Grand Display in Brooklyn.

The Democratic General Committee met in executive session at head-quarters, Court-street, last night, and resolved to issue a call to the Presidents of the different Democratic associations, requesting them to meet at head-quarters, Monday night, for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand parade and mass-meeting at some time to be settled upon. A communication was received from the Reform (Robinson) Democratic Committee on the subject of forming a coalition, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Reform Democratic Committee, to confer with them on the subject.

A committee was also appointed, consisting of Hugh McLaughlin, Alderman Connolly, Luke O'Reilly and others, to wait on the different Assembly Conventions.

Independent Democratic Convention.

Delegates from the various independent Democratic clubs met last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street. The Secretary of the National Campaign Committee called the meeting to order, and stated that the Convention was called for the purpose of forming a Central Independent Democratic Committee, to utilize and concentrate the local clubs, for the purpose of forwarding the interests of the National and State Republican tickets only. Gen. W. S. Hillyer was Chairman. A committee of five was then appointed to arrange for holding a series of meetings during the ensuing week in the City. After which the Convention adjourned, to meet on the call of the Chairman.

Fates of Liberal Republicans.

From the Wilmington Commercial.

Banks—Bursted.
Sumner—Silenced.
Schurz—Baffled.
Doolittle—Overdone.
Trumbull—Cowed.
Alick McC.—A licked.
Curtin—Dropped.
Fore-knee—Crippled.
Morehead—Sorehead.
Kilpatrick—Killed Patrick.
Whitelaw—Repealed.
Reid—Broken.
Tilton—Tilted.
Bowles—Emptied.
Tipton—Tipped off.
Greeley—Grilled.
Brown—Roasted.

Back Again in the Old Party.

William M. Bender, Police Commissioner of Albany, who was allured away by the Greeley *ignis fatuus*, has discovered the dangers into which it leads, and has wisely turned back. He says: "When the Cincinnati Convention nominated Greeley and Brown I was carried into the movement under the belief that it was intended to effect reform in the administration of the Government, and as the candidates were Republicans, I hoped the new party would be controlled by Republicans. But as the campaign has progressed I have been undeceived. The manner in which the election in Georgia was carried, and the cruelties practiced there upon the colored voters, have convinced me that 'shaking hands across the bloody chasm' only means the restoration to power of the late rebels, with their Northern sympathizers. I have been an earnest Republican since the Republican Party was first formed. I have sustained the Government during the war. I have rejoiced at the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments. I feel that it is owing to the action of the Republican Party that slavery has been abolished in the country. With these facts before me I cannot turn my back upon the principles of my life, and aid in overthrowing the party which I have, to the extent of my feeble ability, always sustained."

The Registry.

Voters in this city and Brooklyn who are not yet registered must remember that this is the last day. All who fail to register now cannot vote in November. Republicans, you must register to vote, and must vote to secure reform and good government.

Local Notes.

The Hoffman Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District have indorsed the nomination of Otis T. Hall for Assistant Alderman.

The German Grant and Wilson Central Association has indorsed the nominations of Conrad Geiss and Dr. Dunn for Congress.

The Apollo Hall organization of the Seventeenth District have nominated Erastus C. Wilson for Assembly, and Martin Buckley for Assistant Alderman.

The Boys in Blue of the Thirteenth Assembly District assembled *en masse* in their hall, on Thursday night, to listen to a telling address from Lucus L. Van Allen, Esq.

The Tenth Assembly Republican Association held an enthusiastic meeting at Concordia Hall, last evening, when addresses were made by Messrs. Purdy, De Costa, and others.

The German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Second Assembly District, A. Machemer presiding, met at No. 14 North William-street, last night, and indorsed Mr. Havemeyer for Mayor.

At a meeting of Germans residing in the Seventh Congressional District, last night, Ad. Bendleben presiding, a Conrad Geib Campaign Club was formed, to advance the interests of that gentleman as a candidate for Congress.

A very large meeting of the James O'Brien Club of the Seventh Ward was held at No. 165 East Broadway, last evening. Dr. Leary, Messrs. Maddox, W. McNamara, T. Jeff. Montgomery and John Galvin, candidate for the Fourth District, addressed the meeting.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 457 Fourth-avenue, Mr. A. P. Man in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Col. B. T. Thorpe and Dr. A. G. Dunn. It was resolved to recommend Dr. Dunn as candidate for Congress and Mr. Bernard Bigiin for Assembly.

A meeting of the Young Men's Independent Reform Association of the Tenth Ward, was held last night at No. 56 Orchard-street, Mr. Charles Schafer in the chair. A delegation from the German-American Reform Association appeared and informed the Association that they had indorsed the nomination of John W. Reppenhagen for Assistant Alderman of the Eighth Assembly District. Addresses were delivered by Mr. George Marsh and others.

A meeting of the Tax-payers' Protective Association was held last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, Mr. Peter Dolan in the chair. It was ordered that an eminent lawyer be employed by the Association to protect the interests of tax-payers, and a committee was appointed to report the names of candidates for Aldermen, Assistant Aldermen and Assemblymen at next meeting.

General Notes.

The Democrats and soreheads of the First Congressional District of Vermont have nominated Hon. Homer W. Heaton, of Montpelier.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District of Vermont have nominated ex-Governor Hendee, of Morrisville, and R. H. Hart, for Presidential electors.

A very large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Huntingdon, on Thursday evening. George W. Curtis delivered an eloquent address.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of Port Washington, Long Island, will hold a mass-meeting, on Monday evening next. Addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Henry J. Scudder, L. Bradford Prince, John A. King and others.

NEW-YORK.

Senator Wilson at Syracuse—Three Grand Meetings and an Immense Torch-Light Procession—Future Engagements of Mr. Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Constant rain during the entire day somewhat marred the Republican demonstration here today, which was, nevertheless, an immense affair. Senator Wilson spoke for an hour to a crowd of three thousand, which stood in the street covered only by umbrellas, and which waited afterward to hear Hon. D. G. Mitchell. At the same time Gen. Adam E. King was speaking in the Opera-house, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and this evening there was another great meeting in the same place, addressed briefly by Senator Wilson, and afterward by Hon. B. G. Noble, Hon. A. W. Tenney, and Gen. King. At the conclusion of the meeting there was a magnificent torch-light demonstration, in spite of the drizzling rain. Over three thousand torches were in the line. Onondaga may be set down as all right, and her resolute Republicans promise 2,500 majority for the whole ticket.

Senator Wilson concludes his canvass of New-York to-morrow at Lowville, Jefferson County, and next week goes to Virginia, speaking at Winchester, Staunton, Charlotte and Harrisonburg. On Friday night he speaks in Baltimore, and will conclude his labors for the campaign at Milford, Del., on Saturday, when he will have made 122 speeches since his nomination at Philadelphia. E. C.

Hon. Lyman Tremain at Newburg—Able Review of the Political Field—Gen. Butler to Speak on Monday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 25.—In spite of the storm a splendid Republican audience gathered in the Opera-house in this city, this evening, to listen to Hon. Lyman Tremain, who had left the Mayor Hall trial in order to be present at this meeting. For two hours Mr. Tremain riveted the attention of the audience by one of the most convincing and eloquent political addresses ever delivered in this city. He showed incontestably that President Grant's Administration had faithfully redeemed all the pledges which the Republican Party had made in its National Convention at Chicago four years ago, and placed in striking contrast to these the uncertain promises and changeable opinions of Horace Greeley. Extended reference was made to the rascalities of the Tammany Ring as developed in the trial of Mayor Hall now in progress, though the speaker said that he would not express any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, because that was pending before a jury. Much enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion, and the speaker was heartily applauded.

A grand day meeting will be held here on Monday next, and preparations are under way to make it the most important affair of the kind that has ever taken place along the river. Gen. Butler and others will address the crowds that will be assembled at Washington's Head-quarters in the afternoon, and a torch-light procession will take place in the evening.

MARYLAND.

A Straight-Out of the Straightest Sect—Address by Hon. B. G. Harris, of St. Mary's County.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—Hon. Benj. Gwinn Harris, of St. Mary's County, Md., has issued an address to the Democrats of the State urging that electors be chosen who will oppose both Grant and Greely, and vote for a straight-out Democrat for President. He announces himself a candidate for the Electoral College, and urges the filling of the ticket. He says that Greeley is repudiated at the North, and surely the South will not support their life-long and bitterest enemy. Hon. Benjamin G. Harris was a Representative from Maryland in the Thirty-eighth Congress, and distinguished himself by his rabid secession sentiments. On April 9, 1864, a motion to expel him from Congress for treasonable utterances barely failed to pass under the two-thirds rule, 84 voting for and 58 against; but a resolution of censure, moved by Hon. Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, was adopted by 98 to 20. In 1864 he refused to support McClellan, and may be regarded as the representative man of the old Pro-Slavery Democrats yet alive in the State.

CANADA.

Formation of a New Ministry in Ontario by Mr. Mowat.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 25.—Hon. Mr. Mowat has formed a new Ontario Cabinet, consisting of P. Mowat, Premier and Attorney-General; Adam Crooks, Treasurer; T. B. Pardee, Secretary of State; A. McKellar, Minister of Public Works, and R. W. Scott, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Gould & Curry, $185; Belcher, $93 50; Yellow Jacket, $101; Savage, $102; Caledonia, $30; Ophir, $55; Choliar, $61; Crown Point, $120 50; Pioche, $14; Raymond & Ely, $130; Eureka Consolidated, $20; Meadow Valley, $27 50; Segregated Belcher, $8.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Order Brought Out of Chaos in the General Land Office.

Malicious Attempt to Ruin the Freedman's Savings Bank, for Political Effect Solely—Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Creswell to Speak Again.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—It is well known that when Commissioner Drummond took charge of the General Land Office, after the removal of his predecessor, nearly every branch of the business was largely in arrears. Returns from local land offices remained unposted for periods ranging from several months to two years. Registers' and Receivers' accounts were months, and in some cases years, behind in adjustment. Field notes of township surveys, to which it is necessary to make frequent reference, had not been indexed for ten years. About 47,000 pieces of agricultural scrip which had been located, remained on the files uncancelled and in such condition as to involve the risk of abstraction and fraudulent use. There has been a large increase of current business, fully equal in the last year to ten per cent. of the business of the year before. Notwithstanding this the work that is mentioned above as in arrears has been almost brought up to the current date, and by the close of the present month all of it will be. Such progress has been made in the disposition of suspended and contested cases as to justify the belief that by the end of the fiscal year, next June, this business of the office will also be up to current dates. The adjustment of the accounts between the States and the Government has been completed up to last year. As illustrative of the increase in current business, it may be noted that last year 10,765,000 acres were disposed of; this year the amount has been 11,900,000. The surveys last year were 22,000,000; this year they have been 29,000,500. One result of bringing the contested and suspended cases up to date will be to cut off nearly one-third of the correspondence which the office has had to conduct, for one-third of all the correspondence has been about those cases. This is a sample of the practical application of the principles of civil service reform. Commissioner Drummond, who has hardly been away from the office since he assumed its duties, will leave to-morrow for Iowa to vote. His health has been injured by his close application to labor, and he is much in need of the rest that the journey will give him.

A MALICIOUS FABRICATION.

One of the most inexcusable and malicious fabrications which has been put forth from this point during the present campaign is the recent report respecting the soundness of the National Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, whose principal office is located in this city, with branches in New-York and all the leading Southern cities. There was no foundation whatever for the report. The bank has been, at all times, one of the strongest financial institutions in the country, the great bulk of its deposits being invested on bond and mortgage at not greater than one-half of the appraised value of the security. It was struck at, and its sensitive class of depositors were sought to be frightened, simply because it has the name freedman in its title, and in the hope of striking at the Administration through the District Government, with no other basis for the charge than that the bank has had the accounts of several of the contractors who have been doing large amounts of work for the District authorities.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Secretary Boutwell leaves here to-morrow morning to spend a few days in New-Jersey, New-York and Connecticut, prior to the closing of the campaign. He will speak in Jersey City Saturday night, in Utica on Monday night, at the Cooper Institute, New-York, on Wednesday night, and at some point, probably Hartford, in Connecticut, Thursday night. Postmaster-General Creswell has gone to Elkton, and will make several speeches in New-Jersey before he returns.

CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER.

In the Criminal Court, today, Charles Johnson, a colored man, was convicted of murder. This is the third conviction for murder since the beginning of the present term. There have also been three or four convictions for manslaughter. Almost all the condemned are busily working through their friends and attorneys to obtain new trials, or reprieves or commutation of sentence, without much prospect of success, so far as the public can see.

DISTRESSED FOREIGNERS LOOKING FOR HOMES HERE.

The Jews of Roumania want to emigrate to this country in a body, and have made application to the Interior Department to know whether they can pre-empt public lands in quantity sufficient to meet the wants of a large colony. This they cannot do under existing law. They can only secure lands by individual pre-emptions in the usual form. The Department has also received many inquiries from Elsassians about the disposal of public lands.

THE ANNIE DEAN STORY, WITH A CLIMAX.

Yesterday, a woman died in this city in a miserable shanty of an old colored woman, and at the Coroner's inquest held today, a verdict was rendered that deceased came to her death from congestion of the brain, superinduced by blows inflicted on the head by some person unknown to the Jury, and from intemperance and exposure. The colored woman testified the name of deceased was Annie Dean, who had been living with her, off and on, for five years, and that Annie told her she married her father's coachman in New-York and ran away from home; that her husband left her, and that her father's family was very rich, but had discarded her.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL POLICY.

Prince Bismarck's Views on the Thiers Policy of Protection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The recently published Red Book of Austria contains the text of Prince Bismarck's dispatch of April 26, 1872, in relation to the action of the Austro-Hungarian Government upon the proposition of France for a modification of the Franco-Austrian Treaty of Navigation of Dec. 11, 1866, and of tariff A of the Treaty of Commerce of the same date. The following synopsis of the dispatch is furnished by Mr. Elliott, acting chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

The German Chancellor expresses his warm interest in the communication wherein Austria announced that she had, for general reasons, rather than from considerations affecting her own interests, declined to accede to the French proposition. He regards this action of the Austro-Hungarian Government as of great value to Germany and other European States, for the reason that the treaties which France in this case proposes to modify, continue in force until 1876—a longer period than the similar treaties of France with any other country have to run. So long as these treaties with Austria are in force, the rights therein guaranteed to that Power will be enjoyed by all countries which are entitled to be treated by France, on the same footing as the most favored nation. These treaties were part of a liberal commercial system which France had the credit of initiating. If the present retrograde movement of that country should result in restoring the obstructions to freedom of commercial intercourse, which had been swept away, new industrial interests based on those very obstructions would soon appear, and these would lend their power to prevent a return to a liberal commercial policy. "It is, therefore," says the Chancellor, "the common interest of all the European States that the commercial treaties concluded by France at a former period shall remain in force until public opinion in France has overcome the now prevailing inclination in favor of a protective tariff. * * * * It is to be looked on as a fortunate circumstance for the commercial development of Europe, that the Government of the State to which the present situation has accorded so decisive an influence on the politico-commercial development of Europe, clearly recognizes the obligation this situation imposes, and is ready to discharge it."

Personal.

Col. J. N. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, and Col. D. P. Rumsey, of Buffalo, are at the New-York Hotel. H. R. Wilson, of the United States Army; Jonathan Trumbull, of Norwich, and A. B. Mullett, of Washington, Government Architect, are at the Astor House. Hon. Eliphalet Trask, of Springfield; David Jones, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad; Prof. H. M. Anderson, of Tennessee, and Dr. L. R. Herrick, of Rochester, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gov. Hoffman, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Lieut.-Col. Otty, of the British Army; Mayor A. C. Wilder, of Rochester, and Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. F. Jourdan, of Harrisburg, Penn.; Gen. N. Washburne, of Worcester; Judge Wm. F. Allen, of Albany, and Judge S. J. Anderson, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Gen. Wm. Williams, of Indiana; W. P. Brock, of Philadelphia, and J. W. Nugent, of San Francisco, are at the Hoffman House. David A. Wells, of Norwich, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Marquis of Queensbury and Mr. Douglas are at the Brevoort House.

THE HORSE DISEASE ELSEWHERE.

Precautionary Measures Taken in Washington—Disinfectants Resorted to in Stables.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The horse disease that is reported in other cities is most likely about to attack the stables here. No well authenticated cases have been reported, though there are rumors of several in which the symptoms are very like the descriptions in the published accounts. In a meeting of the Board of Health, last night, it was announced that communication on the subject of the epidemic had been opened with the Health Department of New-York. Dr. Cox suggested, as a preliminary sanitary measure, the use, without delay, in all the public and private stables of the city, of disinfectants containing carbolic acid.

Progress of the Distemper in Other Localities.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 25.—The horse disease has made its appearance in this city, and a large number of cases have already been reported, only one of which has proved fatal.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 25.—Several hundred horses in this vicinity are sick with the horse distemper. But few fatal cases have been reported.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Quite a number of horses are reported sick here from the distemper, though not to the extent of affecting business.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The horse epidemic has made its appearance in this county. Yesterday a number of horses were taken sick in Claverack, Chatham, Hillsdale, and adjacent towns. No cases are yet reported in this city.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The horse disease shows no abatement. The weather is rainy and damp, and the reports from the various stables are that the horses are much worse than they were yesterday. The inconvenience and loss to all classes of business is very great. The street-car lines have not yet resumed business. The canal horses seem to have the disease milder than other classes.

CORRY, Penn., Oct. 25.—The horse disease has reached here. Eleven were taken sick in one day. The horses of the express companies are all laid up.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—It is stated on the authority of a veterinary surgeon that the horse disease has appeared here, but only a very few cases have yet occurred.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—The wet, disagreeable weather has caused the street railways to stop running at 5 o'clock this evening. They have but three well horses out of 300. All their stock has been worked during their sickness, but none have died yet. The disease about the city is abating. The bad weather forces owners to keep their animals off the street today.

OSWEGO, Oct. 25.—Only a few cases of the horse disease have made their appearance in this city. The towing companies let their horses conditionally. They will not be held liable if any of the horses fail before reaching their destination. The shipments by the canal continue large and uninterrupted.

NEWBURG, Oct. 25.—Only two new cases of the horse disease are reported here today, and there have been no additional deaths.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—It is reported that the Canadian horse disease has made its appearance here, and a number of horses are already suffering from it.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—The horse disease has acquired greater prevalence here today, and business streets, except for the crowd of pedestrians, wear a Sabbath-day appearance. In many instances oxen are substituted for horses in hauling heavy freight. The large express companies, having several horses, continue to do the necessary business, but many of the smaller ones are compelled to suspend. Of the 1,200 horses owned by the Metropolitan Horse Railroad, nearly every one is affected, and a total suspension of street railway travel is threatened.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 25.—There is no horse disease, as yet, in this city. The Presidents of the different railway companies met today and discussed the matter. As several of the companies have sent surgeons to infected cities, the Board resolved that it was inexpedient to make any further examination, as the disease is well understood in Philadelphia. It is said that the disease has appeared in Camden, N. J.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 25.—Several horses have been taken suddenly sick here, and it is feared that the disease has reached this city.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Charles E. Perry, United States Consul at Aspinwall.

An Albany dispatch says that information has been received there of the death of Hon. Charles E. Perry, United States Consul at Aspinwall. Mr. Perry was very ill of fever on the 7th inst., when last heard from prior to the announcement of his death. No other particulars are received.

The Albany *Express* of yesterday says: "Mrs. Charles E. Perry, last evening, received a letter from Aspinwall, announcing the death of her husband, Hon. Charles E. Perry, United States Consul at that place. The letter simply announces his death, without giving any particulars, but states that his remains would be forwarded by the steamer due at New-York about the 1st of November. The deceased was for many years a resident of this city, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was appointed to the position of Consul at Aspinwall by President Grant, and discharged the duties of this office in a most satisfactory manner. During the past Summer he was granted a furlough, and passed several weeks with his family in this city. When he left to return to his post of duty he was in the very best of health, and as his wife had received no intelligence of his sickness, the presumption is he died suddenly. We were personally, and we may say intimately, acquainted with the deceased from the time he became a resident of our city. He was a gentleman of culture, and an upright and honorable man."

JERSEY CITY BANK ROBBERY.

Continuation of the Trial of Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle—The Testimony Yesterday.

The trial of Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, and Detective Doyle was yesterday continued in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Court-room, as on the previous day, was densely crowded, and the deepest interest was shown in the proceedings. Francis DeDonough, Ex-Captain of Police of Hoboken, was placed on the stand, and his cross-examination continued by Chancellor Williamson, but nothing important was elicited.

Leon Abbett was next sworn, and said: I received several letters from Dennin, and one from Mr. Winfield for Dennin; on giving me the letter, Mr. Winfield said Doyle gave it to him to give to Dennin.

Mr. Winfield sworn: I gave Mr. Abbett a letter for Dennin; Doyle gave it to me; didn't see the contents; returned an answer to Doyle.

Charles J. Proctor, one of the committed burglars, was next sworn. He testified as follows: I know Chief McWilliams; have known him since last May, when I met him at the Metropolitan Hotel, where I was introduced to him by Dennin; our conversation related to the robbery of the First National Bank; we rented the rooms on May 9, and spent four or five days in furnishing them; I was arrested while in the front room on the look-out for danger; I gave a portion of the money for the tools, but do not know who purchased them; McWilliams gave $50 toward them; I know Mrs. Devereux, who is my sister; remember writing to her since I have been in jail; nothing was said by McWilliams or Doyle to me as to the division of the spoils; McWilliams said in the jail that if the matter went so far that we were sent to Trenton, he would have a party of friends on the train and rescue us.

Cross-examined—My name is Edward Johnson; have had a great many names; was convicted at Lima, Ohio, under the name of Hiram Willcox; I was brought up at Columbus, Ohio; at New-Orleans I was known as Edward Conzoloze; have been arrested for the confidence game in the West; was in the Wisconsin State Prison for stealing a horse to draw a safe out of the Custom-house, in Missouri for obtaining money under false pretenses, and twice in Missouri for grand larceny; have been in the State Prison four times, but have never been Chief of Police.

Joseph Foley, the third of the convicted burglars, was placed on the stand. He looked worn and tired, and seemed extremely restless and uneasy. His testimony was as follows: I have pleaded guilty of burglary and have been in jail since June 6; have known McWilliams twelve or fifteen years, and have seen him at the ferry, on the Erie Road, in gambling houses, jail and elsewhere; my home has been on Third-avenue, New-York, where I kept a dry-goods store; have not generally been a thief; have been arrested twice, and was sent to Sing Sing ten years ago for stealing $100 worth of jewelry.

Sheriff Reinhardt sworn: I took Dennin twice before the Grand Jury; the second time, I told him to bring the keys to the handcuffs with him, and he dug them out of the bottom of his stool with his pen-knife; they fit my handcuffs.

Capt. M. B. Bonney, of the First Precinct, was next sworn, and detailed the facts connected with the arrest. He said: The Chief was in Philadelphia the night of the arrest; do not know where he was the preceding day; the next day I handed him my report of the arrest, and he said he had heard about it; he said my selection of men was a bad one, and wanted to know why I had not taken Doyle with me; I told him Doyle was sick, and he said he was not, but that he had sat in the office of the Inspector until eleven o'clock that night; saw Mrs. Devereux twice at the station-house within a week after the arrest; the first time she asked for the Chief, and went back to his office, but I think he was not in; I had a conversation with the Chief about the middle of September, in which he said that Col. Wood, of the United States detective force, believed Dennin was the murderer of Nathan, and he wanted to go to the jail to see him; I went to the bank; saw Judge Randolph; got a pass and sent it to him.

J. Ross Cary, an operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, testified that he believed a dispatch sent from Hudson City to New-York, to Mrs. Devereux, to be in the handwriting of McWilliams. This concluded the evidence for the day, and the Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

"Don Giovanni" was sung at the Academy of Music last night with a distribution of parts identical with that referred to in Thursday's notice of the representation of the previous evening. But yesterday's work was distinguished by an increased smoothness, and while Mme. Lucca's earliest personation of *Zerlina* could not be improved upon, Miss Kellogg's performance of *Donna Anna* was much bettered by the excellent condition of the lady's voice. Wednesday's recital of "Don Giovanni" having been dealt with at some length in this place, there is no occasion to dilate upon the repetition of the opera. Mme. Lucca really sang twice the notes allotted to *Masetto's* sweetheart, for the duet commencing "La ci darem," "Batti, batti!" and "Vedrai, carino," were severally repeated; Miss Kellogg, Signor Moriami and M. Jamet were warmly applauded. The admirable acting of Signor Moriami, and especially his labors in the last scene of "Don Giovanni," merit a good deal more attention than the inefficiency of less accomplished Italian artists has led local audiences to bestow upon a singer's histrionic efforts. M. Jamet's interpretation of "Madamina" is to be commended as one of the cleverest renderings of the text, as well as the music of the well-known air, ever enjoyed on the stage of the Academy. As on the first night, Mr. G. Carlberg approved himself a capital conductor. At the matinée, today, "Faust" will be sung by Mme. Lucca, Señorita Sanz, Signori Vizzani and Scarapani, and M. Jamet.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

The second of the present series of Rubinstein concerts took place at Steinway Hall last evening. We subjoin a mention of the principal numbers of the programme arranged for the third and last, to be attended at 2 o'clock this afternoon:

Preludes....Rubinstein
Anton Rubinstein.
a. Romance (transcribed for the violin by H. Wieniawski)....A. Rubinstein
b. Rondo....Wieniawski
Henri Wieniawski.
a. Songs Without Words. } Mendelsohn
b. Presto Capriccio. }
Studies for the Pedal Piano....Schumann
Anton Rubinstein.
a. Air Turc }
b. Airs Russes } Wieniawski
c. Mazourka, No. 2 }
Henri Wieniawski.
Kamenoiostroff, No. 7 } A. Rubinstein
Impromptu }
Anton Rubinstein.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued to fall from the lower lakes to Virginia and Maine, with north-easterly winds, threatening weather and rain. South-westerly to northerly winds prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with generally clear and clearing weather. In the North-west and Upper Mississippi Valley slowly diminishing pressure, winds gradually veering to southerly, and generally clear weather prevail.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall in the Middle States, north of Virginia, in New-England and over the lower lakes, with fresh to brisk northerly and easterly winds, threatening weather and continued rain, but clearing and partly cloudy weather, with south-westerly to north-westerly winds in Virginia and Maryland, extending to New-York by night; from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf and South Atlantic coast, clearing and clear weather with north-westerly to south-westerly winds; in the north-west and thence to Michigan and Indiana, southerly winds and fair weather. Warning signals coastwise at Portland, Boston, New-London, New-York, Cape May, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs, as recorded by Schultz & Warker:

Temperature.	7. A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	46	50	52	53
Stand. of bar. in inch.	30.30	30.22	..	30.10

Prof. Pepper's Lecture on Contradiction in Nature.

Prof. Pepper lectured last night, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on "Contradiction in Nature." The hall was well filled. Prof. Pepper in a few words expressed his pleasure at meeting an American audience, and in commencing his lecture said that there was a certain positive order in nature. Sometimes experiments looked like contradictions, but Dame Nature was never wrong—it was the experimentalist who was in error. Taking two eggs, he placed one in a vase of water, where it sank to the bottom, obeying the rules of gravity; taking the other egg, and placing it in another vase apparently filled with water, the egg remained half way between the top and bottom of the fluid. This was explained by the fact that in the first vessel there was nothing but water, when the egg sank; in the other, the vessel had been half filled with a concentrated solution of common salt, and water placed above it. Of course, following the housewife's plan of making brine strong enough to float an egg, the egg could not sink. Here, then, was an apparent difference in the laws of gravity. Chloride of lime was then used in solution upon two bits of paper, where, in the first place, characters were effaced, and in the second place, letters which were invisible were reproduced. This was explained by the letters being painted in indigo, when the chlorine exercised its bleaching powers and when the characters had been traced with iodide of potassium and starch, when the iodine was liberated by the chlorine, and the well-known reaction of iodine in starch was shown. To show how the burning power of a highly-inflammable substance could be controlled, Prof. Pepper ignited phosphorus on paper, thereby exhibiting that when phosphorus only was in contact with the paper, it was burnt. This, he said, was due to the presence of phosphoric acid, formed by the combustion, which protected the paper. He had thus shown that there might be apparent puzzles in chemistry, physics, and in heat. Then taking a solution of chloride of mercury, (colorless,) he precipitated it with a colorless solution of iodide of potassium, making first a bright red, then a yellow precipitate, which, with a final quantity of iodide of potassium, again redissolved the precipitate and formed once more a clear and limpid solution. Prof. Pepper here stated how difficult it was for the public to form a proper idea of the efficiency of experts; that, when an experiment differed before a class it was of but little moment, but when a man's life, as in a poisoning case, hung on such experiments, nothing could be more serious. The experiment of making various colors of liquids was also exhibited. The most interesting portion of the lecture was that in regard to the spheroidal condition of fluids. Prof. Pepper, having dipped his hand in ether, withdrew an egg from boiling water, and then, having fully washed his hand in concentrated ammonia, stirred molten lead with his finger.

The lecture closed at a late hour.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The two days' fireman's tournament at Hudson, N. Y., ended yesterday.

The gale continues heavy at Lewis, Del., with rain and wind east-north-east.

Capt. W. W. Low is ordered as executive officer of the navy-yard at Philadelphia.

Dr. Samuel Gregg, a well-known Boston physician, died there yesterday, aged seventy-three.

Baron Tauchnitz, the publisher, has been appointed Consul-General of Great Britain, at Leipsic.

Capt. John Guest has been detached from the navy-yard at Philadelphia and ordered as member of the Board of Inspection.

The receipts of Customs for the week ending Oct. 19 were, at New-York, $2 580,953; Boston, $418,691; Baltimore, $161,385; Philadelphia, $174,629.

Francis H. Butler, a shoe manufacturer of Springville, York County, Me., aged forty years, hanged himself on Thursday, after sending his family away to spend the day.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Australia Brought Within One Day of New-York.

Mr. Bancroft Receiving Congratulations on the San Juan Decision.

Ungracious Criticism of the Emperor by London Journals.

Prince Napoleon's Protest to be Laid Before the French Assembly.

An Entire Family Mysteriously Poisoned in Tennessee.

MELBOURNE TO NEW-YORK.

News from Australia in One Day—Trouble with the Natives of the Chatham Islands.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 24, via LONDON, Oct. 25.—Trouble has occurred with the natives of the Chatham Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, and the whites are threatened with extermination.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

Congratulations Between the British and American Ministers in Berlin—Comments of the London Press—Repudiation of the Charge of Intrigue to Affect the Decision.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Mr. Odo Russell, the British Ambassador to Germany, called upon Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, last night, and congratulations were exchanged upon the termination of the long-standing San Juan boundary dispute. Mr. Russell said the last cause for difficulty between England and America had been removed, and henceforth peace and friendship would prevail between the two nations. The most cordial feeling was exhibited by both of the Ministers during their conversation.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The award of the Emperor William in the San Juan case is severely commented upon by some of the London journals.

The *Times*, of this morning, says: "The decision of the Emperor William of Germany on the San Juan boundary question is unsatisfactory, unclear and indecisive, but we accept it with loyal submissiveness."

The *Times* also says: "We repudiate utterly the absurd and baseless charge that England intrigued at Berlin with a view of modifying the judgment of the Emperor."

The *Post* considers the award as damaging to the interests and diplomatic reputation of England, as was the award of the Geneva Tribunal. "It gives," says the *Post*, "the key to British Columbian waters to the United States. This settlement of the question hardly tends to improve the relations now existing between England and America."

The *Telegraph* and *News* reserve their criticisms.

The *Standard* is silent upon the subject.

Americans in Berlin Congratulating Mr. Bancroft.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Mr. George Bancroft, the American Minister to Germany, has received the congratulations of a large number of his countrymen, on the decision of the Emperor in the San Juan case.

FRANCE.

Celebration of the Mikado's Birth-Day in Paris—Prince Napoleon's Protest to be Laid Before the Assembly—Caricaturing the Ex-Emperor Forbidden.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The members of the Japanese Embassy, now in Paris, were entertained at a banquet last night, at the Grand Hotel, in honor of the birth-day of the Mikado.

The permanent Commission of the National Assembly has suspended its regular sitting. At the last meeting of the Commission M. Grévy, the chairman, announced that he would lay before the Assembly as soon as it reassembled, the protest of Prince Napoleon against his expulsion from France.

President Thiers has forbidden the sale of caricatures of the ex-Emperor Napoleon and his family.

SPAIN.

The Address in Reply to the King's Speech Adopted—Rejection of the Resolution to Abolish Capital Punishment for Political Offenses—Conscription.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—The Senate has adopted the address in reply to the speech from the throne by a vote of 75 against 19. The address had been previously adopted by the Cortes.

The resolution providing for the abolition of capital punishment for political offenses has been rejected by a vote of 99 against 58.

Meetings in opposition to the army conscription system continue to be held in the Provinces.

THE SEABROOK DISASTER.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest—Testimony Regarding Dow's Statement Immediately After the Disaster.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 25.—At the railroad inquest this morning, Benjamin Walton, of Seabrook, testified that brakeman Dow stated to a group of men immediately after the accident, that he must have left the switch wrong for the Pullman train. Conductor J. B. Smith was also on the stand, but the evidence of both him and Mr. Walton was not completed. It is said that several others, who heard Dow's statement in the first excitement, will also support Walton's testimony.

The inquest was continued this afternoon and was adjourned to Monday. Another freight brakeman, Mr. Whippen, gave his testimony, but nothing new was elicited.

THE CHICAGO LIQUOR LAW.

German Opposition to Enforcement—Action of the Temperance Men.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—The question of enforcing the Sunday Liquor law is an absorbing one just now among both friends and opponents of the law. Last evening there was a large meeting of Germans at the Twelfth-street Turner Hall, and resolutions were passed condemning the law as a relic of Puritanism, and an infringement upon the constitutional rights of citizens; declaring they would oppose it and use all means to secure its repeal; requesting the Mayor to suspend the enforcement of the law until the organization of the new Common Council, and pledging themselves to support no candidates for State, county, or city offices who are not known to favor similar views on the subject. Speeches in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions were made by Francis Lockner, the President of the North American Turner Bund; Emil Dietsch, and other prominent Germans.

There were also several meetings of temperance men in different quarters of the city, which were addressed by Rev. Robert Colyer, Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, Rev. W. A. Bartlett, and others, who expressed a determination to stand by the authorities in sustaining and executing the law at all hazards.

At a meeting in the North Division preliminary steps were taken to place a temperance ticket for members of the Legislature in the field.

An Entire Family Poisoned—Two Dead and the Others Dangerously Ill.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25.—The entire family of Isaac Rawls, of Robertson County, was poisoned a few days ago. Mrs. Rawls and a daughter have died. Mr. Rawls and another daughter and son are dangerously ill. It is not known how the poisoning occurred, whether accidental or intentional.

THE HORSE DISTEMPER.

Further Increase of the Epidemic in this City.

The Car Companies Compelled to Reduce their Forces.

Partial Suspension of Business in the Livery-Stables.

Travel and Business Impeded—The Epidemic in Brooklyn and in the Towns and Villages in the Vicinity.

It is almost impossible to estimate the number of horses in this City now affected by the prevailing epidemic, as it has become almost universal. The affection is now settled (in the opinion of the surgeons) to be a species of influenza, or an aggravated form of a distemper which periodically visits the British Isles, where it seldom proves fatal. Nothing so general in its effect has ever appeared in this country before; consequently many of the horses affected are being treated in an ignorant and dangerous manner. On the authority of the best surgeons, it is advised that the horses attacked be kept out of harness, and in well lighted and ventilated stables, taking meanwhile as little medicine as possible. In many stables an entirely contrary course is being pursued, and it is not unlikely that in not a few instances death will ensue from over-attention. This, of course, does not in every sense apply to the various car stables where the principal danger lies in overwork, numbers of horses, in an advanced stage of the disease, being forced to perform a considerable portion, if not all, of their usual work. The prevailing damp, rainy weather is regarded as an ally of the epidemic, and, in support of this conclusion, the events of the past two days are significant evidence, although it is supposed by the surgeons that rain is less efficacious in spreading and aggravating the epidemic than either extreme heat or a foggy atmosphere.

The epidemic continues extending, and threatens to involve almost the entire stock of horses in the City. Yesterday the number of affected increased nearly sixty per cent., comparatively few horses being thus left to do the work. It is hardly yet time to venture any opinion as to the probable percentage of fatal cases, but, as favorable reports are being received of the animals first attacked, it is safe to assume that with proper care a very large majority will recover.

The veterinary surgeons yesterday seemed unanimous in the opinion that the epidemic will continue spreading until nearly every horse in the city is affected, in support of which they urge the theory that being atmospheric in origin, it must necessarily be taken up by all but a very few exceptional cases.

THE CAR STABLES.

In these establishments yesterday the epidemic, while developing no new phases, extended to nearly all the horses, very few of which can now be considered free from the affection.

At the Avenue B stables six new cases appeared, making thirty in all; this number, including only those so affected as to be unable to work.

The Second-avenue line remains in about the same condition as on Thursday, the epidemic having caused no serious interruption in the running of the cars.

About 1,200 horses of the Third-avenue line are affected, and about 300 off the road. At the Grand Central Depot branch of this line forty-five horses were laid up. The extra trips taken off the main road yesterday aggregated twenty cars. On the branch line two cars were hauled off, and all extra trips stopped. One of the horses at the latter place died on Thursday night, and was yesterday opened, under the supervision of Dr. Boomer, who, however, declined to give any opinion.

At the Fourth-avenue stables, the condition of the horses was about the same as on Thursday, those that were considered unfit for work being replaced by those that had partly recovered.

The Sixth-avenue line has in hospital 187 horses, only 105 of the entire number in the service of the company being as yet unaffected. The cars were running yesterday the same as on the previous day, but should the epidemic continue at its present rate, the company will withdraw one-third of their cars from the road today. Every horse in the stable is now kept heavily blanketed, and the utmost precautions are being taken.

About eighty-five horses are diseased in the Broadway and Seventh-avenue stables. Ten cars were withdrawn from the road yesterday, making a total of twenty now out of duty.

In the Eighth-avenue stables the epidemic increased to an alarming extent yesterday, 106 new cases being reported before 4 P. M., making 125 in all. Ten cars were taken off the road, reducing the trips by seventy. In these stables there are several very serious cases.

The Ninth-avenue line yesterday reported forty new cases, or 100 in all, of the 240 horses used on the road. Two cars were withdrawn, making four in all.

Fifty-six new cases appeared at the Belt-line stables, swelling the number of those affected to 163. Twenty cars are kept off during the day, the full number being run only in the morning and afternoon, and then at greater intervals.

Few serious cases occurred yesterday at the Grand and Forty-second-street line, while some of the horses first attacked are recovering. All the horses here are more or less affected, some, however, very slightly.

The Bleecker-street cars are running on time, and have very few horses laid up.

At the Dry Dock line stables, in Fourteenth-street, about 400 horses were affected, fifty of which were deemed unfit for work. Twelve cars were hauled off, and all extra trips stopped.

THE STAGE LINES.

The Broadway and Twenty-third-street line have not yet resumed, and will not do so until the weather improves.

The Fourth-avenue and Madison-avenue lines withdrew respectively nine and seventeen stages yesterday.

The Broadway and Fifth avenue stage line continues in the same condition as reported yesterday.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The horses of the express companies were for the most part greatly improved yesterday. At Adams' stables the majority were better, part being at work. At the National Company's, comparatively few were off the road. Both the American Merchants' Union and the United States Companies are working some of their horses, and the majority are improving. No deaths have occurred at these establishments.

THE LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES.

The epidemic has now attacked about eighty per cent. of the horses in the livery-stables, and business with a large majority of these establishments is entirely suspended. In the blocks between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, and Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, which includes eight establishments, all the carriages have been withdrawn from the road. Of sixty horses at the Fulton stables not one is able to be at work, but they are not seriously affected, and are improving. At the Club Stables in Thirteenth street forty horses are sick, but there are no cases of a serious nature. Twenty-two horses belonging to the Government are sick in the stables of the Assistant Quartermaster in West Thirteenth-street. In none of the cases is danger anticipated. Among the sick horses attacked are two very fine animals owned by Gen. McDowell. In the private stable of Mr. Daniel Blodgett, of four valuable horses attacked, one, for whom the owner was offered $5,000 last week, is on the point of death. At the Astor, the Fleet, and at Thompson's stables, all in Thirteenth-street, the horses are suffering from the epidemic so as to be unable to work. None of the cases are considered dangerous.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT STABLES.

Of the 141 horses employed by the Fire Department, 74 are laid up.

IN THE PRIVATE STABLES.

The epidemic spread rapidly among the horses owned by private individuals, yesterday, and this class are evidently no less exempt than their harder worked fellows of the car and livery stables. As yet the famous trotters in several of the up-town stables have been free from attack, although several very valuable horses have been affected.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday in relation to the prevailing epidemic among the horses in this City.

Dr. A. Liautard, Veterinary Surgeon of the Board of Health, presented the following report:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1872.

E. H. Janes, M. D., City Sanitary Inspector:

Your letter of the 23d inst., and a note from Dr. Stephen Smith, were duly received, but pressure of professional calls prevented me from answering to you or attending the meeting of the Board. You will, therefore, excuse the brevity of my answer.

The Canada, Rochester, or new horse disease, as it is called, is not a new disease; it is nothing else but influenza—catarrhal fever, epidemique laryngite, typhoide laryngite of the French—an affection which we have had, and most likely will have again, at different periods. At first characterized by catarrhal inflammation of the air passages, it manifests itself at present by the symptoms of mild laryngitis, and this will, if properly treated, soon yield to treatment.

If, on the contrary, affected animals are kept at work and exposed to atmospheric influences, the disease will progress, and serious, if not fatal, complications of the lungs will take place.

The etiology of the disease is far from being, today, thoroughly understood; we, however, know it to be more frequent in the Spring or the Fall of the year, and it is said to be most dangerous during the prevalence of easterly winds.

The symptoms will vary according to the different stages of the affection, from a slight catarrhal affection of the larynx to positive congestion of the lungs—all, however, being principally characterized by general debility, loss of appetite, cough, discharge at the nose, at the eyes, weak pulse, increase of temperature, weakness of the circulatory apparatus, exhibited by the condition of the pulse, which is soft and compressible, sometimes so weak that it is hardly perceptible, and in many cases by the yellow appearance of the visible mucus membranes, specially that of the eye.

The diagnosis of the disease can be easily made, and no well-educated veterinarians will have difficulty in recognising, treating, and in many instances, mastering it.

The prognosis is not generally serious, especially if the disease is taken at the onset, and the animal placed at once under proper treatment. But as the disease is in many cases insidious in its course, it requires close watching.

As to the treatment, it is certain that the conditions of the patients do not indicate blood-letting, purgatives, arterial sedatives, or setons, &c. Especially debilitating in its nature, the veterinarian will, while attending to the local symptoms of laryngitis by anodine cough-mixtures or pastes, mild counter-irritants of the throat, such as liniment, mustard applications, and in some cases, blister, fumigations of boiling water, of decoctions of poppy heads, or others of the kind, watch the general condition of his patient, its loss of appetite, of general strength, and soon he will be obliged to combine this treatment with the administration of stimulants, and none will prove more beneficial than the carbonate of ammonia mixed with camphor: these are diffusible stimulants, which, in connection with vegetable tonics, will produce the most magnificent result if administered in the shape of pills four or six times a day, as the case may require. In many cases small doses of diuretics of nitrate of potash, in the drinks or in rectal injections, have assisted in allaying the febrile symptoms. Should the complications of the trachea, bronchial tubes, or of the lungs take place, more active treatment suggests itself, by the use of more powerful counter-irritants upon the sides of the chest or along the trachea. There is in the treatment of the present epidemic a very essential point to take in consideration, and which relates to the hygienic attendance of the affected animals. Rest, as soon as affected, is essential, as, if the animal is kept at work, the disease will progress and may prove fatal in a few hours. This is a part of the treatment I think veterinarians ought to insist upon very firmly, good hygiene by proper and comfortable temperature of the stables, blanketing according to the condition of the ambiant atmosphere, bandaging of the extremities after a good hand rubbing. Wiping of the nostrils with vinegar and water are also recommended. Feeding, of course, requires much attention and careful handling—warm gruels, scalded mashes and oats mixed with flaxseed. In a few cases, roots, carrots, turnips or fruits, apples, these to be given according to the condition of the bowels.

I would also highly recommend proper ventilation, cleaning of the stables, of manure pits, whitewashing of the stables, and the free use of disinfectants.

Perhaps for the sanitarian, the most important question is that of contagion. Influenza is considered by some authorities as both contagious and infectious, while others, of no less superiority, deny this entirely. I would say that I do not consider it as either, and that the result of my observations makes me still stronger in my belief; for this reason do I regret the late order of Secretary Boutwell, preventing the importation of horses from Canada. If contagious it is too late; if not, it will only increase our difficulties in the horse trade.

Hoping that the above remarks will be satisfactory for the present, I remain yours, respectfully,

A. LIAUTARD, M. D., V. S.

The report was ordered on file.

Mr. Gross stated that the fumigation of stables with sulphur was wrong and reprehensible. Disinfection with burning tar or carbolic acid was far preferable. Dr. Ceccarini also approved of and recommended the fumigation of stables with burning tar.

Mr. Manierre said that there had been less sickness among the horses belonging to the Police Department, owing to the free use of tar in stables. The Board then adjourned.

THE EPIDEMIC IN BROOKLYN.

The chilling rain of yesterday seemed to have an unfavorable effect among the horses in Brooklyn. This is particularly the case in the crowded stables. The trucks and job vehicles that usually stand at stated points along the streets, awaiting employment, are missing from their accustomed places. Were all the horses of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company withdrawn that are afflicted, the cars would have to cease running altogether. It is believed that the crisis has been reached. A Grand street car horse was seized with coughing while at work, and died of suffocation before he reached the stable. Several others are in a very low condition.

Henry Bergh on the Horse Malady.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The terrible epidemic at this time prevailing among horses here and elsewhere, and which threatens to paralyze trade and locomotion, if not arrested, has caused the undersigned to institute inquiries as to the most efficacious means of treating the afflicted animals, and the following advice and suggestions are recommended, being the results of the experience of the eminent surgeons attached to the Society, along with others equally skillful:

That the disease is influenza, in an aggravated form, seems to be self-evident, and the remedies usually employed in the treatment of the human patient are found to be most serviceable in the case of the horse. Complete rest, warm blankets, non-exposure to drafts of air, disinfectants, and total absence of bleeding and prostrating cathartics, as a rule, should be observed. Twenty or thirty drops of tincture of iron, in a gill of Jamaica rum, diluted with water, and given every four hours, in order to preserve the strength of the horse, or the tincture of arnica, will produce relief. A plaster bound around the throat, composed of one portion of Cayenne pepper and two of flax-seed, mixed with vinegar, is excellent. Frequently remove the fetid discharge from the nostrils, always using warm water. Another: perfect rest, clean stable, tempting diet, and stimulating liniment applied to the throat. Another remedy is rest, comfortable bedding, bandaging the extremities, fumigations of boiling water to assist the discharge at the nose, with cough mixture of liquorice root and molasses. Administer tonics and stimulants if appetite fails and weakness ensues.

There is a moral as well as material aspect to the present subject, and the moment seems opportune to allude to it. That the horse, the most generous and indispensable servant of mankind, is, as a rule, in our country, held in lower estimate than elsewhere, and more generally rated—particularly by large corporations—among their inanimate property, must be conceded. With many such, it is a mere question of money, and the only point of interest to the stockholders, being the one which indicates the dividend, the question of humanity is not an active principle; and hence the disabled horse, and the disabled car or stage, are placed in the same category! Indeed, the careful housing, washing, oiling and repairing of the senseless vehicle has often appeared to me to be in marked contrast to the inadequate consideration bestowed on the weary, maimed and emaciated creature which, with drooping head and supplicating look, remains in the pelting storm, or is domiciled in the damp, dark, foul-smelling cellar below the street.

This is not only unprofitable, it is something more—it is a crime. The horse, ever since his domestication, has been one of the greatest elements of human progress and happiness, and it is not exaggerating his importance to say that civilization would be almost impossible without him. Pray heaven this truth may never be made practically evident by the annihilation of this precious friend of our race.

His feed, moreover, which should be of the best quality, is generally a composition wherein economy is most conspicuous; and this is furnished to animals which are compelled to travel eighteen or twenty miles every day. The question again presents itself, which has been so often urged before, may not "dummy engines" take the place of, or supplement, the services of the horse? Two or three inventions, combining all the requirements of safety, in speed, absence of noise and smoke, have been submitted to this Society, and there exists little but prejudice to oppose their adoption. The fear of alarming horses is about the only objection; but, with infinite more cause, the animals along Greenwich-street have become familiar with even that crashing noise of the railroad over their heads. By substituting these noiseless engines, which can be arrested in half the time of a horse-car, tenfold the number of passengers could be transported from one end of this island to the other in about one-third the time.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY BERGH, President.

Preston Brooks' Cane.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 24.

In the *Transcript* a few days since a paragraph appeared which stated that Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, of Cambridge, exhibited at the last meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society the "identical cane" with which Preston Brooks assaulted Charles Sumner, it having been presented to Dr. Peabody by Judge Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati. The cane was described as of "ebony," with a sword attached to the handle. There seems to be some mistake in this matter. The cane with which Mr. Sumner was beaten was unquestionable a gutta-percha stick, which was broken in pieces at the time of the assault. The sworn testimony of witnesses before the Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to examine and report upon the assault, reveals this fact. The Committee appear to have been satisfied that the cane used in the assault was of gutta-percha, as they heard testimony to show the comparative weight of gutta-percha, hickory and whalebone. This brutal attack on Mr. Sumner made Preston Brooks famous throughout the South; and it was said that approving testimonials in the shape of canes poured in upon him from many quarters. It is quite probable that the cane exhibited by Dr. Peabody is one of these.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The Action of the Advisory Committee—What the Geographical Society is Doing.

At a meeting of the Advisory Committee who are assisting Col. Van Buren, the United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, there was an animated debate as to the manner in which America should be adequately represented. It was universally admitted that in the matter of manufactures, however landable might have been the progress made, this country could not stand comparison with the nations of Europe. Mr. Francis A. Stout, Vice-President of the American Geographical Society, urged that the thing most interesting was, without doubt, America herself, and that as regarded South Germany, America was almost utterly unknown. The Governments there have thrown such obstacles in the way of colporteurs who endeavored to disseminate pamphlets encouraging emigration to this country that they were not able to effect anything. In Bohemia, indeed, before the commencement of the Philo-Slavonic era, the Czechs, being greatly disheartened at the proscription of their language and literature, came to America in large numbers, and settled for the most part in St. Louis and Missouri, particularly in the valley of the Neosho. But since liberal ideas have prevailed throughout the Empire of the Kaiser, even this ceased. Mr. Joy, the Secretary of the Advisory Committee, Mr. Charles L. Brace and several others warmly approved of the idea, which not only would enable America to present a point of intense interest at the Fair, but would disseminate throughout South Germany that information which the colporteurs have been prevented from spreading. It was, therefore, settled that Mr. F. A. Stout should take charge of the matter which should be done under the auspices of the Geographical Society. He accordingly prepared the following letter, which he is dispatching to every Chamber of Commerce, every Board of Trade and every commercial corporation throughout the West and South:

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1872.

DEAR SIR: This Society has been requested by the proper authority to collect for exhibition at the Vienna International Exposition, to open May 1, 1873, such maps, large photographs of striking scenery, reports, State surveys, and statistical information as may best portray the progress, the prosperity, and the unequaled advantages of our country, and particularly of the great West and South.

We are amply supplied with funds to secure an excellent result, and having met with a sympathetic response in all quarters to which we have addressed ourselves, take the liberty to solicit from the honorable body you represent such reports of its transactions and of the trade of your section as you may feel able to spare for the above purpose.

The collections that we shall send to Vienna will be deposited after the Exposition shall have closed with one of the institutions of that city, where the people of Austria can have always free access to the silent arguments in favor of emigration that we expect to present. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. STOUT,
Vice-President American Geo. Society.

Favorable answers from every quarter have already been received, and those who may not be addressed personally by Mr. Stout, but may have it in their power to contribute to the furtherance of the work, will do their country service by sending what they have to the address indicated. The railways have come forward splendidly. The Northern Pacific Railway will furnish large photographic views of their proposed route as far as explored, including a very beautiful series of views of the Columbia and Saskatchewan Rivers, and intend to have a map specially engraved for the purpose at large expense. The Central Pacific, which runs from Sacramento to Ogden, where it joins the Union Pacific, will furnish some huge views of their line and of California specialties, their snowsheds, their hospital, the famous rock El Capitan, a perfect panorama of the Yosemite, Donna Lake, Tahoe Lake, the North and South Domes, the Geysers, the big trees, view from the Cliff House at San Francisco, &c., and besides these will give very valuable geological maps and everything necessary to give the South Germans a full idea of their wonderful territory. Uncle Sam is going to send the maps, drawings, reports, &c., of the original survey for a Pacific Railway, which resulted in the adoption of the present Union Pacific. Besides these, some very valuable drawings and photographs are expected from Missouri, with geological maps of the famous iron district of Pilot Knob. At the close of the Exhibition the whole collection will be presented to any one of the public institutions of Vienna where the people will have free access, and be constantly able to inform themselves thoroughly as to the conditions and resources of America.

Now is the Time.

The Books of Registry are open today, in this City and Brooklyn, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. This is the last chance. Go at once and register yourself, if you have neglected the duty. You lose your vote if you are not registered.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Bankruptcy.—Involuntary Cases.—3643, Puig et al. vs. Romer et al.; 3675, Sturdy et al. vs. Tisch et al.; 3677, Thain et al. vs. Martin et al.; 3678, Dowdney vs. Mullins; 3692, Hall vs. Kiernan; 3693, Quanz vs. The Edward E. Brown Company; 3694, Saxton vs. Wetherell et al.; 3695, The Chromo Steel Company vs. Gaynor et al.; 3696, Herrick et al. vs. Jones; 3697, Buckman vs. Samuels et al.; 3698, McCaffrey et al. vs. Gay; 3699, McCaffrey et al. vs. Hanson. Argument Calendar—3519, Gardner et al. vs. Brosseau; 3681, Havemeyer et al. vs. Hilliard; 3686, Speiman et al. vs. Fuchs.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 25.

By Judge Ingraham.

Douglas *vs.* Greene; see memorandum of decision.

Day *vs.* Day; counsel fee of $100 granted. No alimony is granted on these papers, but plaintiff may renew motion on same proof of the truth of the charges.

Mahony *vs.* Gilmore; reference granted.

By Judge Fancher.

Henry K. Brown et al. *vs.* Jonathan Caverly; see memorandum of decision.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Algernon S. Chase et al. *vs.* Marcus Witzkowski et al.; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 25.

By Judge Sedgwick.

George Count Johannes *vs.* William W. Niles; see opinion with clerk.

Thomas Hickey *vs.* Ann Hickey; reference granted.

E. Duncan Sniffen *vs.* Peter P. Doeke et al.; order granted.

Henrietta Mazzochi *vs.* Christopher C. Mazzochi; reference ordered.

Attempted Sharp Practice by Greeleyites in Maine.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, Oct. 24.

Last week a young man was sent to the Insane Hospital from Whitefield, accompanied by a certificate from the Selectmen, certifying that his father was worth $3,000, and responsible for the young man's board. The officers of the Hospital declined to receive him without a legal commitment, and sent him back. When he came again, his certificate, signed by the same Selectmen, certified that he had no means of his own, and no friends liable for his support. This was for the purpose of securing State aid to the amount of $1 50 per week. We understand that the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen had previously tried to get this young man to commit an assault in order to have him committed to Wiscasset Jail, when he would be sent to the Hospital by the Court, and the whole expense of his support would be thrown upon the State. The Chairman of the Board of Selectmen in Whitefield was leader of the late "Reform" party.

Ex-Controller Connolly's Clerks.

Argument was heard before Judge Ingraham yesterday on a return to a mandamus to the Board of Audit directing the auditing of salaries to Robert M. Grant, Chas. L. Thatcher, Francis A. Connolly, and John P. Baker, formerly employed in the Finance Department. The return was to the effect that the services claimed for had never been performed. This return counsel for the petitioners characterized as false, and intimated that the return, in this respect, might be a proper subject for the consideration of the Grand Jury. Judge Ingraham took the papers and reserved his decision in the Baker case, but directed in the other cases that issues be framed for trial by jury.

An Astonished Elder.

The State of Ohio used to be famous for its camp-meetings and religious revivals; but an Ironton paper tells us of a circumstance which lately occurred in that locality, which is a strong indication that there is now something wrong either about the preachers or the people. A revival preacher, who had achieved considerable reputation as to his powers in the pulpit, went to Ironton for a week, to "start a revival." He showed great zeal, preaching every night during his stay, got a double row of "mourners' benches" ready, and called upon his congregation to come forward. The last night there was an immense gathering, and the preacher fairly outdid himself. He exhorted, and pleaded, and waited, but all in vain. Not a soul rose. Finally, discouraged beyond measure, he sat down. At that juncture a long-faced, anxious-looking man got up and said that the elder had been working hard and labored faithfully with them, and as a token of their appreciation he moved that the congregation give him three cheers. It was done with a heartiness which made the pews tremble, and the people went home satisfied that they had fully and faithfully performed their duty. The preacher has ever since been waiting to see Ironton destroyed by fire.

THE HALL TRIAL.

Important Testimony Regarding the Ring Frauds.

W. F. Copeland, Abraham L. Earle, J. McBride Davidson, John H. Keyser and A. J. Garvey on the Stand—Woodward's Suggestions.

The trial of Mayor Hall was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. The Court was decidedly crowded during the proceedings, it being generally understood that Keyser, Garvey and others who were prominently connected with the frauds of the Ring, were to testify, and that astonishing revelations were anticipated. These expectations were fully realized, and the evidence adduced created a sensation. Garvey's statement of conversations with the Mayor, wherein the latter said he (Garvey) should do what Tweed and his associates told him, produced a startling effect not only on the spectators but on the defendant himself. The Mayor started from his seat, and glaring fiercely at the witness, for the first time in the trial evinced real concern. He did not make any attempt to conceal his feelings, and during the remainder of the session lost much of that coolness which has characterized his demeanor since the proceedings commenced.

REGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

The Court opened at 11 yesterday. The prosecution was represented by District-Attorney Garvin, Messrs. Tremain and Peckham, and the defense was conducted by the Mayor in person, Messrs. Stoughton, Shafer and Buckley.

Wm. F. Copeland testified: I was in the Controller's employ from January, 1870, to March, 1871; I was in the County Bureau; I saw all the vouchers relating to County expenditures during that time; there were vouchers of Keyser, Garvey, Boutillier, Miller, and Davidson; I saw the signature of Mr. Hall on most of the papers; have simply seen his name on the papers that passed through the bureau, but have never seen him write; my attention was called to the fact that the usual blank affidavit at the bottom of those vouchers was not filled up; the form shown me is that of the affidavit to which I have referred; the signature on exhibit No. 11, shown me, as near as I can recollect, looks like the rest of Mr. Hall's signatures that I have seen; exhibit No. 13 is the same; the signature on voucher No. 16 looks different; it don't look like the others; exhibits Nos. 19, 20, 21, and 22, which are warrants, contain signatures of Mr. Hall which seem to be genuine; the signature on warrant No. 3,789 is entirely different I think. [This is the signature which Mayor Hall claims to be a forgery.] I think signature on exhibit No. 9 on the warrant is doubtful; the Mayor's signature is not on the certificate in this case; in having to do with these claims as they went through, I did not think that I was assisting in perpetrating a fraud, but I thought them extremely large.

By Mr. HALL—In June and July, 1870, when Mr. Watson had a room by himself, and I could not hear anything going on there, I first had my suspicions attracted to these vouchers.

Q.—Then why didn't you come and tell the Mayor about it? A.—I had no acquaintance with the Mayor; I told Mr. O'Brien about them, because he was the only friend I had in public life; I would have come to the Mayor had I known him; Mr. Watson's stamp was attached to the vouchers at that time; the receipts of the parties who had taken the warrants were filled up and properly signed.

Abraham L. Earle was next called. He testified: I am now in the Controller's office; am County Auditor; the signature of Mr. Hall on exhibits Nos. 11, 12, 13, 16, 19, 20, 21 and 22, and warrant No. 3,789, I think are all genuine except No. 22; of that I have some doubt. [This is warrant No. 2,519, to Keyser & Co., for $728 85.]

Mr. Hall here stated that Mr. Lynes had handed him a computation in reply to a question asked him while on the stand the day before. It was that 6,263 County warrants were issued between May, 1870, and May, 1871, applicable to about 150 different titles, making a total of $25,371,855 97.

John McBride Davidson was next called. He testified: I reside in this City, and am in the safe business.

Q.—Did you, in 1870, make any claim against the County? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you receive any warrants in pay for them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at exhibit No. 23, and state whether that is a warrant you received. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that your indorsement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state how the bill was made for which that warrant was paid, how much of it was true and how much false; state all about it?

Mr. STOUGHTON—We are not going to raise any objections, but we suppose this account in no manner affects the Mayor, without its being brought home to him that he was aware it was fraudulent and fictitious. We only wish to know whether it is their purpose to connect the Mayor with it, otherwise it is clearly inadmissible.

Mr. TREMAIN—We cannot consent to put the admissibility of this evidence upon the knowledge of the Mayor, but upon the ground that that is a part of this particular case. It was asked on the other trial and allowed.

The COURT—I know nothing of the former trial, and propose to decide questions in this case without reference to that trial, as counsel will not be likely to agree as to what took place there. The question is, whether the question asked is relevant.

Mr. Tremain referred to an allegation in the indictment, charging that the claim so presented for audit was false, fictitious, and the general allegation that the defendant had not audited this account. If an officer was to audit an account, it was presumed that he had done his duty, and if it was fraudulent, if the audit was performed, its character would appear. They would by facts and circumstances connect the Mayor with the fraudulent character of the account.

Mr. STOUGHTON—Then we make no objection.

A.—The bill was made up at $16,940; it was then handed to Mr. Woodward; he sent word for me to come and get my pay; the bill was enlarged by Mr. Woodward to $49,170 42; I received a check for $16,940, and Mr. Woodward retained a warrant for $49,170 42; I indorsed it, and he retained it; I know nothing of the auditing of the bill; my bill was not sworn to or verified.

Cross-examined by Mr. Buckley—I had very frequently had bills previously presented which were not verified; I had been in the habit of having bills against the County for four years previously.

Q.—During those four years were any of your bills verified?

Mr. Tremain objected, and the Court sustained the objection.

Witness resumed—I am confident that my dealing was with Mr. Woodward.

The Grand Jury here came in with a large batch of indictments.

John H. Keyser was now called and came upon the stand. He testified: I know two Boards of Audit; one composed of the Mayor, Controller and Mr. Tweed existed in 1870; I had some claims then against the County.

Q.—State whether this bundle of papers which I now hand you, consisting of exhibits Nos. 7 to 16, exclusively, are the bills that you made out? A.—These are the bills; I had some other bills also.

Q.—State how you made out the bills and all the circumstances surrounding the transaction of the presentation of these bills. A.—The bills were for an accumulation of four or five years' work; they had been before the old Board of Audit, and never acted upon; they were returned to the Board of Supervisors, and I was called upon to make out new bills, and render bills for what had accrued since; I did so, and added thirty-three and one-third per cent. to the accounts, at Mr. Watson's suggestion; I was called upon by Watson and probably by Woodward, but I am not certain about that; when called upon to make new bills, I went into the old Board of Supervisors' office with Watson and Woodward, and a portion of the time a clerk of the Supervisors, who, I think, is dead; they aided me in making out these bills.

Mayor HALL—We simply content ourselves, your Honor, with taking an exception to this testimony.

WITNESS—These bills were made out in the shape in which they now exist, and the additions were as near as I could make them, on the items where I had the figuring of them: I added the thirty-three and one-third per cent. on the items; I did not verify any of them; I don't know of any of them having been audited; I didn't furnish any proof before any board as to the bills; they were kept in the Supervisors' office, and taken, probably, to the Controller's office; a portion of my bills were not covered by the thirty-three and one-third per cent. addition, but not any of those in this bundle.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. HALL.

Q.—Then I understand these bills are fictitious in part? A.—Yes, Sir; they are not fictitious; I waited five or six years for them, and I charged that for waiting.

Q.—Then these bills which are put in your hands have a bona fide foundation? A.—Yes, Sir; I was creditor to the Government and the Government was poor pay, and I had to wait from year to year.

Q.—And you had an idea that you were justified in making the addition? A.—I did; I borrowed money and paid twenty per cent. on it; in 1869 I had in my business $200,000 capital; I have seen warrants upon which my name was forged to the amount of $900,000.

By Mr. STOUGHTON—You had the reputation for years of presenting honest claims to the City, which were found to be so? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And this was your first departure? A.—If you call it a departure.

By Mr. PECKHAM—Mr. Watson kept back twenty per cent. on the bills; I did not get a cent on the warrants on which my name was forged; the bills I presented were virtually discounted by Mr. Watson at twenty per cent.

By the MAYOR—Every one of these bills was for work done, and had been at one time before the Board of Supervisors.

Q.—And to these bills to which your name is forged on the indorsement, you got none of the money? A.—Not a cent.

Q.—These swindlers retained the whole of it? A.—Every penny. [Laughter.]

The Court now took a brief recess.

After recess Mr. Peckham offered in evidence a certified copy of the annual message of the Mayor, dated Aug. 16, 1871. The document was admitted without objection, the Mayor remarking that there were some verbal inaccuracies which would be corrected.

Andrew J. Garvey was then called to the stand. He testified: I reside at No. 27 East Forty-seventh-street; my business is plastering and decorations; have been employed to do work for the County before April 26, 1870, and had claims against the County; after the passage of the act of the Legislature creating the Board of Audit, April 26, 1870, I made out claims against the County and presented them.

Q.—Look at exhibits 26 to 69 and state whether these warrants were paid upon the claims so presented, and whether the indorsements upon them are your indorsements? A.—Yes, Sir; I made out bills against the County corresponding with the warrants in amounts.

Q.—State how you made out these bills, and tell all the circumstances in relation to them. A.—In the month of April, some time, Woodward, Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, asked me how much money was required to pay for the work I had done, and then due me, and for some work in progress; I told him how much I required for that, and also to cover up some outside things I had done; I told him as near as I could; then he gave me instructions, about that time, to make out some bills, and gave me the amounts and what appropriations they were to be made against, and the dates, on a slip of paper; he told me that I should have thirty-five per cent. of these bills; so before I did anything I had a conversation with Mr. Watson, and asked him what I should do in the matter; he said, "Do just as Woodward tells you, and you will get your money;" so, in accordance with these instructions, I went to work and made out bills, and handed them in from time to time.

Q.—State how much was the gross amount you say was due to you as coming to you, that you wanted to get back? A.—About $395,000.

Q.—State what they included; did they include anything for work actually done for the County? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What proportion? A.—For all the decorations and fresco painting done in the Finance Department and the Sheriff's office, and the Controller's office, and several other places in the building and the plastering, scaffolding and materials, ladders and various things; $110,000 was about the amount I claimed; there was $75,000 for some work done on armories in progress and due, and part for County offices, which is the money I claimed, with my profits; the sum of $78,000 was for work on County buildings and there are $50,000 for money that I advanced, said to be for Mr. Tweed.

Mayor HALL—If the Court please, I desire to put the defense in the hands of the Court in this matter. We do not think this admissible; at the same time, it is not impertinent against the defense. We feel assured it cannot legally, or in fact, hurt the defense; yet the defense does not wish to stand in the position of going on with evidence we believe to be as against the defense entirely inadmissible. If your Honor has any doubt on that subject, I think my brother Stoughton would soon solve your doubt.

Mr. Peckham said they proposed to connect the defendant with it.

Mr. STOUGHTON—Then we withdraw the objection, and if they do not connect the defendant with it we will ask the Court to strike out the testimony.

Mr. Garvey then proceeded: Thirteen thousand dollars were due me for Woodward's house and grounds, and for materials.

Q.—Are these the checks you gave for the $50,000? A.—Yes, Sir, $10,000 and $40,000; there were about $63,000 due me for work done for Mr. Tweed at Greenwich, and about $3,000 for work on a brown-stone house in Fifty-fourth-street belonging to Walter Roche, and $5,000 were used for myself for expenses; that is the whole amount of $395,000.

Q.—Now, that being the amount, state what you did in making out the bills. A.—Out of these bills I received thirty-five per cent, without interest.

Q.—State how you made out these bills, and what was done with them. A.—I made them myself, from time to time, as requested by Woodward, gave them to him, and would never see anything more of the bills until called upon to receipt them; whenever there was a payment about to be made, Woodward would get the bills himself, and the warrants and vouchers together; we usually went to the chamber of the Supervisors, and he would say to me, "Give me a check for so much money," giving me the computation, already made; it was in Mr. Watson's handwriting; I knew the figures very well; small, neat figures; I sometimes said I thought the amount was larger than I anticipated, and he said, "they are all right; the figures are Watson's; I then took out a blank check and gave him the amount; then he passed me a receipt to sign, and gave me the warrant.

Q.—Was the receipt the same as I now hand you, and which is marked exhibit 7? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then did you deposit the warrants? A.—I deposited my own warrants.

Q.—Is that the bank-book you had in the Broadway Bank at that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Turn to that book, and under date of May 6, 1870, and ascertain what was the amount of your deposit on that day. A.—$46,025 67; on the 14th, $89,611 77; on the 21st, $133,826 53; 27th, $49,870 35; 28th, $43,390 81; 30th, 40,895 34; June 3, $125,532 22; 6th, $166,961 31; 10th, $119,779 15; 17th, $88,373 71; 20th, $87,901 61; 24th, 89,478 13; 30th, 44,995 99; July 26, $27,500; Aug. 5, $72,075 08.

[The witness now identified a series of checks which he had given to Woodward for the amounts retained.]

Mr. STOUGHTON—Why are these checks presented here? No one has had the hardihood to say that Mr. Hall ever received a cent of it.

Mr. PECKHAM—We propose to show that Tweed received a portion of these very checks, and to connect Mr. Hall as knowing and conscious that Mr. Tweed received them.

Mr. STOUGHTON—Then produce the checks.

Mr. PECKHAM—We cannot produce Woodward, and so, of course, cannot catch his checks.

WITNESS—Woodward and I would go the bank together, and when he had drawn a large sum he was timid about carrying it and wished me to retain it to Chambers-street; I gave it to Watson once in the Controller's office, once I laid it on his desk, and three times I gave it to Woodward there; I remember having a conversation with Mayor Hall in 1871, shortly after the amount of the frauds was made public, in relation to these charges; I met him in the vestibule of the Court-house; I told him I was very anxious about being sued; the words I used were, "Is there any danger of tying up our property?" Mr. Hall says to me, "Who is going to do it?" I think that is the answer.

Q.—Had you been doing work for the County prior to this for a long time? A.—Yes, Sir; I have known Tweed twenty years; I had claims against the City and County in 1869 that have been paid on warrants—some larger and some smaller; I remember taking one to the Mayor's office wanting to get the warrant signed; it was in August, 1869.

Q.—Were these warrants which you gave to him warrants upon claims, portions of which you had agreed to give to Mr. Tweed? A.—I could not tell how much was the amount; I think there was something to come out of it though.

Q.—State what conversation you had with the Mayor at that time. A.—Hall looked at the bills and said: "Are these Mr. Tweed's matters?" I think I said yes, but can't recollect; he signed the warrants.

Q.—Will you state during the work you have done for the City or County in 1869, and some years prior, and 1870, whether there was any arrangement or understanding between you and the parties acting for the City with reference to any amount being retained from the bills for their benefit?

Mr. STOUGHTON—Have we anything to do with the warrants of 1869?

Mr. Peckham said they proposed to show by this witness and others that from 1869 or prior there was a regular definite agreement all the time carried through, by which Mr. Tweed and others received a certain portion of the amount of this man's bills; that it was only varied with regard to the Board of Audit by the amount deducted being increased, and that during 1869 or prior the defendant was acquainted and had knowledge of the fact that amounts were deducted.

Q.—Did you make any payments directly to Tweed? A.—Yes, in 1867; the amount of percentage then was fifteen per cent; this amount lasted for some time; the percentage was then raised gradually to sixty-five per cent; I did not do anything by direction of Mayor Hall; my arrangements were all with Woodward.

Q.—Do you remember a warrant for $41,000 in connection with the reservoir, and a conversation you had with the Mayor on the subject? A.—I had a conversation with him at his house; Mr. Connolly wanted the Mayor's signature and the Mayor said he would take the check to Albany and get it signed, for he said he was to do as he was told; he said he would have it all right; the warrant was paid.

Q.—Before it was made did you make any present to the Mayor? A.—Not myself, but a friend of mine did; it did not emanate from me; he got two pieces of silver and sent them to Mayor Hall, one in his own name and one in mine; I received a note from Mayor Hall about it; I have not found that note yet but I may be able to do so; the warrant paid to me was a warrant upon a large bill, and the percentage was twenty-five per cent.; my conversations in these matters were with Watson, Woodward and Ingersoll, but never with Hall, except on the occasions I have mentioned; the piece of silver sent to the Mayor in my name was paid for by me.

Q.—Do you remember having a conversation with the Mayor at his house in July, 1871, with reference to the commencement of a suit by you? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Was that after these accounts had been made public? A.—About that time. I think the Mayor sent a messenger after me, and when I came he said, "Don't we owe you something?" and I said "Yes;" he asked how much was due to me, and I said I had bills in there for a large amount, and I then told him I had to give seventy-five per cent. of the amount I received to certain parties; he said, "I did not know anything about that: I never knew anything about it; "I wish I had known it;" I replied that I thought he did not know it; he asked me to sue for it, and finally I consented to do so; he said he would come upon these fellows with a *coup de état*, and he did not care about their clamor; I commenced the suit reluctantly; afterward I went to his house again and said I was very sorry to commence the suit; he said it would have a very good effect. The complaint was published in the papers, but from inaction the matter dropped.

Q.—When you said to the Mayor seventy-five per cent. of this money was to go to other parties, what did he say? A.—He said he did not know anything about it, and he wished he had; he thought no money had been expended except a little for political purposes.

Mayor HALL—Whatever conversations we may or may not have had, did you not always say that your claims were just—did you not say so in the presence of Mr. Tyler? A.—I don't remember the conversation exactly, but it is not likely I was going to tell you they were unjust. [Laughter.]

The Court then adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Attention, Voters.

Have you registered? If not go and do it at once, for you cannot vote if your name is not on the books by 9 o'clock to-night. Today is the last opportunity, so go and register before you forget it.

The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court.

The Grand Jury for the November term in the United States Circuit Court was, yesterday, sworn in before Judge Shipman. In charging them the Judge said that they had been summoned to inquire into offenses against the United States laws, but he had not been informed of the character of the offenses. It would be the duty of the District-Attorney to furnish them with evidence for indictments, as no man could be tried by a Petit Jury until he had been indicted by a Grand Jury. The Judge instructed them as to the rules of evidence, and said that no bill can be found unless twelve of the jury voted for it, and sixteen must be present to form a quorum. He concluded by warning them that they were not to regard public rumor, but, under their oaths, were to say whether a man was guilty or not, and that if any offense had been committed within the knowledge of any one of them they should summon witnesses and examine into it.

Have You Registered?

This is the last day of Registry in New-York and Brooklyn. If you have not yet registered your name as a voter do so at once, or you will lose your vote. This is an important duty, and must not be neglected.

The Grand Jury—A Visit to the Institutions on Blackwell's Island.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer have been engaged in visiting the various institutions on Blackwell's Island. The Penitentiary was thoroughly inspected. The Grand Jurors will present their report to Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, early next week, and embody in it some resolutions suggestive of the treatment of the inmates of the places they have inspected. They are of opinion that the institutions on Blackwell's Island are well kept. Ward's Island and its many institutions was also visited, the lunatic asylums thereon coming in for especial attention. What has been the result of the investigation is not yet known, but it is thought that some important measures will be suggested to the Home for the Indigent.

The House of Detention has attracted the chief attention of the Grand Jury, and they propose embodying a resolution in their report to the Court. The resolution which the Grand Jury propose to adopt is that all complainants in criminal cases, who otherwise would be incarcerated in the House of Detention, be admitted to bail in a reasonable amount, and that said bail be furnished by the prisoner before he is allowed his liberty.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Flammer Declines the Nomination for Assembly.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your very complimentary allusion to me in today's issue is no less appreciated by me because not a candidate for re-election to the Assembly.

I have declined the nomination so kindly tendered to me, feeling that in my Assembly District are so many gentlemen of ability and integrity, such as the people would be pleased to honor with their suffrages, who are in a better position to serve the public in the capacity indicated, and make the great sacrifice that is connected with a member of the Legislature, than I would be in, to make that sacrifice two years in succession.

I reluctantly accepted the nomination last year, and only yielded when it became fully apparent that person and property in our City were alike in jeopardy—the former from lawlessness, the latter from easy official virtue.

The candidate now in nomination by the Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District is Mr. William T. Graff, a gentleman of high social standing and integrity. He has the ability, honesty of purpose, and that spirit of independence which together make him worthy of the support of all good and respectable citizens, and entitle him to their respect and confidence.

Mr. Graff is so well known that it will be unnecessary now to speak further of him.

Trusting you will publish this, and thanking you for the consideration you have shown me, I subscribe myself yours, respectfully,

CHARLES A. FLAMMER.

No. 254 BROADWAY, Friday, Oct. 25, 1872.

Murray Hill Voters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Census Marshals report that the voters in the neighborhood of Murray Hill, from Thirty-fourth to Fortieth-street, from Lexington to Madison-avenue, have failed to register. Our Association has published a map of the polling places in this district, and has circulated them throughout the district. Will you please call attention to the fact, and state that parties wishing these maps or other information can obtain all they desire at our head-quarters. Saturday, 26th inst., is the last day of registration, and those who are not registered cannot vote. Our rooms are open every evening, and some of the officers of the Association in attendance. Yours, truly,

J. RHINELANDER DILLON, Treasurer.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, No. 457 FOURTH-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1872.

"To Everything its Proper Use."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I was passing No. 25 Ann-street, at 3 o'clock P. M. this day, I observed a truck-load of New-York *Tribunes* being delivered at that place for waste paper.

This is no uncommon occurrence, and speaks volumes for the good cause. Yours, &c.,

A READER.

NEW-YORK CITY, Friday, Oct. 25, 1872.

Tom Fields and His Bail.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to state through your columns that the William J. Florence, who is one of the bondsmen of Thos. C. Fields, is not William J. Florence, the comedian. I make this statement in view of the fact that many of my friends are very solicitous about my assuming such a responsibility, and are annoying me with communications on the subject.

Yours, more in anger than in sorrow,

W. J. FLORENCE.

No. 2 IRVING-PLACE, Thursday, A. M.

A Mean Trick.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your valuable paper of this morning, Friday, Oct. 25, an advertisement put in by some tricky politician, stating that the Edward Walsh Association, (Grant and Wilson Club,) of which I am the President, have promised to support Hon. Mr. Norton, the Democratic nominee for Assembly in the Fifth District. Now, Sir, permit me to say that we have never made any such promise, but, on the contrary, our programme has been to indorse no local candidates. Yours, most respectfully,

JOSEPH MURPHY,
President of Edward Walsh Association. (Grant and Wilson Club.)

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 25, 1872.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am of the opinion that many of the Supervisors and Marshals of Election have made up their minds not to register, thinking that they will not have an opportunity to deposit their ballots in their districts on election day. The Republicans should not suffer this omission of registration to pass. The Supervisors and Marshals and Poll-clerks (Republican) should be requested to register immediately. Call the attention of the proper authorities to this matter.

A REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 25, 1872.

Questions for the Journal of Commerce.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will the NEW-YORK TIMES ask the *Journal of Commerce*, the only respectable defender of Judge Bedford, whether Bedford did not insult the public by delivering a panegyric on Auditor Watson before the Blossom Club, describing him as a man of virtue and integrity, months after Watson had been proved, beyond a doubt, to have been the most trusted tool of all the subordinate scoundrels of the Ring. QUERY.

Never Mind the Weather.

Go and register before you go to work. Don't fail to secure your vote in November by having your name on the books before 9 o'clock to-night. All who seek to secure reform in our State and local Governments should remember to register, and not forget to vote in November.

Awards of Contracts in the Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has made the following awards of contracts, the proposals for which were opened on Tuesday and Wednesday last:

Under-ground drains between Sixty-second and Sixty-eighth streets, Eighth and Ninth avenues, to P. F. Maguire, for	$6,878 00
Sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, to J. Lumney, for	2,330 00
Sewer in Sixty-sixth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, and between Second and Third avenues, to P. Farley, for	4,491 00
Sewer in Sixty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to R. & J. Cunningham, for	5,680 00
Sewer in One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, to D. B. Northrup, for	16,453 50
Sewer in Eighty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, to Farley & Stuart	2,365 00
Sewer in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, between the Boulevard and the Hudson River, to F. McCabe	2,605 75
Sewer in Eleventh-street, between Dry Dock-street and East River, to F. McCabe, for	5,767 00
Regulating, grading, &c., One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, to Henry Wagner, for	16,684 53
Regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, from Boulevard to the Hudson River, to W. Guilfoile, for	20,516 00
Paving Twenty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to J. Everard, for	15,042 00
Paving First-street, from Bowery to Houston-street, to D. Daly, for	16,605 00
Paving Third-street, from Bowery to East River, to D. Daly, for	42,240 50
Paving Ninth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, to D. Daly, for	8,102 00
Paving Eighteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River, to D. Daly, for	39,025 00
Paving Forty-eighth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, to P. F. Maginn, for	6,766 50
Paving Fifty-third-street, from Fourth to Sixth-avenue, (except between Fifth and Sixth-avenues,) to P. F. Maginn, for	7,680 00
Paving Fifty-third-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue, to P. F. Maginn, for	13,030 00
Paving Sixty-third-street from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, to John E. Devlin, for	7,741 00
Paving Seventieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, to E. Bradburn, for	9,360 00
Paving Eighty-third-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, to E. Bradburn, for	16,080 00
Paving Eighty-sixth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, to E. Bradburn, for	33,650 00
Paving Eighty-seventh-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, to E. Bradburn, for	12,798 00
Paving Ninth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-fifth-street, to P. F. Maginn for	54,950 00
Paving Thirty-seventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to North River, to P. F. Maginn, for	27,607 00

Proposals for seven different pieces of work are laid over for consideration.

Important Notice.

Register yourself today, if you have not already done so. This is the last day, and if your name is not on the books before 9 o'clock to-night you cannot vote in November. No citizen should neglect this duty, so go at once and register.

THE HARLEM COURT-HOUSE.

Continuation of the Investigation—Suspicious Absence of Witnesses—Adjournment Until After the Election.

The Harlem Court-house investigation was continued yesterday, at the City Hall, before Senators Tiemann, Benedict and Weismann. J. McBride Davidson, a witness whose testimony is likely to be of considerable importance, was in the room previous to the opening of the proceedings, but when his attendance was subsequently required by the Committee, he failed to appear. Mr. Charles H. Kitchell recalled Michael J. Quigg, who testified as follows:

This is a statement of the account between me and John Scallon. [Witness produced a bill for carpenter-work done on the Ninth District Court-house between Oct. 8, 1870, and Oct. 29, 1871, amounting to $5,173 45.] The whole of the bill is for carpenter-work done on the Ninth District Court-house; it consisted of window-frames, centres for arches, scaffolding, &c.; I built the shed on the north and that on the south side of the street, and furnished the lumber for them; there were no sheds there except those which I built; I did all the carpenter-work on those premises; was not working for Mr. Genet, though Mr. Bancker, my partner, was; he was the superintendent for Mr. Genet's house; my brother was also working for him; in April, 1871, there was a lot of lumber delivered on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, near Mr. Genet's house; there was a carpenter's shop there on One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street; do not know what became of the lumber; the excavation for the cellar of the Court-house was made in the latter part of 1870; no man who worked for me did anything on Mr. Genet's house; all I received on account of my bill of $5,173 45 was $1,000 from John Scallon; I paid my own men; there were no other carpenters at work on the Court-house except mine; we stopped work there just before election-time in 1871.

James McCooey said: I was working for John Wilson from April, 1871, to a little before election-time of that year; took care of his horses, assisted in the yard, and carted for him during that time; some carting I did to the Ninth District Court-house, generally on Saturday evenings, from 4 to 6 o'clock; Wilson used to send brick and other things at that time of the day, both to the Court-house and to Mr. Genet's house without receipts being taken for the loads; cannot remember the quantity sent; I have hauled cement and brick to the Court-house, and brick, both common and front, to Genet's house; used to get the material either from Wilson's yard, or Noble's, in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street; I never received a ticket for the materials—I took no receipt of any kind; other men besides me were carting at the same time of day; there was Ed. Casey, of Mott Haven, who works for Wilson yet, Tom McKenna and Ed. Murphy, of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, near the Boston road; I only carted of an afternoon after four or five o'clock; I took thirty or forty loads altogether; three loads of front brick went from Noble's yard to Genet's house—about twenty loads were taken by me altogether; was working for Wilson in May, 1871; the shed he had is full of cement, would not hold more than 200 barrels; don't think he ever had as many as 1,200 barrels in his place.

J. McBride Davidson was next called by Mr. Kitchell.

Senator TIEMANN—He said here this afternoon that he was a witness in the trial of Mayor Hall, and that, if we sent over for him to the Court-room, he would attend. We have sent for him twice, but cannot find him. I shall be sorry to be under the necessity of using coercive measures, not wishing to appear to be vindictive, but we shall be compelled to make the witnesses come.

Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY, counsel for Genet—The Senate will not meet until Nov. 20, and I think the witnesses will be here before that time.

Senator TIEMANN—We must get through before then. In my peculiar position, having run and defeated Mr. Genet, I do not wish to use coercive measures.

Mr. WATERBURY—I do not know what your running against Mr. Genet has to do with the appearance of these witnesses.

Senator TIEMANN—I do not know, either. It seems to have something to do with it.

Mr. Kitchell suggested the issuing of an attachment to compel their attendance. Senator Tiemann said that John Scallon had been subpenaed half a dozen times, but he had paid no attention to the summons. Mr. Kitchell remarked that if Mr. Genet was anxious for Scallon to appear, he had no doubt Mr. Genet could introduce him. Mr. Waterbury replied that he had determined to take no steps in that direction until he had examined the papers. He hoped the investigation would go over until after election. The next meeting of the Committee will be on Nov. 8, at 10 A. M.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The Railroad Managers and Night-Scavengers Before the Sanitary Committee.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health held a special session yesterday, for the purpose of hearing the remonstrances of City railroad managers in regard to certain sections of the Sanitary Code having special reference to the management of passenger-cars in this City. The ordinances require that the cushions in the cars be removed; that no straw be spread on the floors; that the cars be washed out every day; that no bundles of soiled or dirty linen or clothing be allowed to be carried except on the front platform, and that ventilating-cowls be placed on the roofs of the cars to afford a current of pure air through the cars.

There were present during the session Messrs. George Law, of the Eighth-avenue Railroad; E. T. Squires, of the Third-avenue; R. B. Butler, of the Sixth-avenue; J. N. Fashov, of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue; John Conover, of the Bleecker-Street road, and several other prominent railroad men interested in the transportation of passengers through the City. An informal discussion of the various sections of the Sanitary Code relating to the cars was had, and various suggestions and amendments to the ordinances were talked over. No definite action was taken by the Committee, but it is probable that they will recommend that the cushions be permitted in the cars from the 1st of November to the 1st of May, and that daily washing of the cars will not be insisted upon as long as the cars are kept in a cleanly condition. Several plans for the proper ventilation of the cars were discussed, and the Committee will recommend side ventilators instead of the roof ventilators. The Committee will make a formal report on the subject to the Board at its next meeting.

After the railroad men had been disposed of, the Committee took up for consideration the remonstrances of the night scavengers against the recently adopted ordinances giving the business of emptying privy vaults to the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company. The grievances of the scavengers, as already set forth in the TIMES, were presented to the Committee by counsel for the petitioners, who based his statements upon affidavits from a number of property-owners, who complained of exorbitant charges alleged to have been made by the Manhattan Company, and that the work had been imperfectly done and in direct violation of the ordinances of the Board of Health.

Mr. Starin, in behalf of the Company, replied to these charges in a lengthy speech, and the Committee reserved its decision until the meeting of the Board on Wednesday next.

The Registry.

Voters in this city and Brooklyn who are not yet registered must remember that this is the last day. All who fail to register now cannot vote in November. Republicans, you must register to vote, and must vote to secure reform and good government.

A Brutal Son—Manslaughter in the Fourth Degree.

Joseph Dykes was, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, tried for manslaughter, having killed by violence his mother, Margaret Dykes. When the case was called it was found that none of the witnesses for the prosecution, except Dr. Cushman, were present. The prisoner thereupon pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and by consent District-Attorney Sullivan read the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest. From this it appeared that Dykes had been in the habit of beating and kicking his mother; and on the 15th of August last he, being drunk at the time, assaulted her with great violence and kicked her in the most brutal manner. The unfortunate woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where, after enduring great agony, she died. The medical testimony showed that the deceased had received serious injuries, and that she came to her death from natural causes, accelerated by great violence. With the consent of counsel on both sides, a juror was withdrawn and a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree was rendered, and Dykes was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labor.

Young Burglars in Custody.

On Monday night last the ticket office of the New-York and Harlem Railroad at Mott Haven was forced open by burglars, who carried off $300 worth of railroad tickets and several packages belonging to the American and Adams Express Companies. Sergt. Armstrong, of the Grand Central Depot, was notified of the robbery, and started in pursuit of the thieves. Aided by Officer McMahon of his command, the Sergeant on Thursday night arrested Joseph Blair, aged thirteen, George Ruth, aged sixteen, John Hyland, aged eighteen, and Morris O. Crawford, aged twenty-two, all of whom live in Harlem, and in whose possession were found a number of the stolen tickets, a "jimmy," skeleton keys, &c. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice McQuade, at the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning and remanded for examination.

Burglary in a Bonded Warehouse.

On Wednesday night the bonded warehouse of Covert, Acker & Co., Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-street, was visited by burglars, who carried off four cases of imported cigars, valued at $1,500, with which they made their escape. It was evident, on an examination of the premises, that the burglars had been secreted in the warehouse when it was closed for the night, as no trace of their entrance or exit could be discovered. No clue to the burglars or the stolen property has been obtained.

ITALIAN BRIGANDAGE.

The Story of Crocco—The Hero of One Hundred and Thirty Crimes.

Writing from Naples on Oct. 3, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Before the affair passes entirely into oblivion, as it will very shortly here, let me report two or three salient facts which have struck me in the judicial examination of the brigand Crocco. His trial terminated some days since, but his examination has been published in parts, the last of which was given to the public only last Thursday or Friday. To use his own words, he was torn from the arms of his mother by the conscription, and how hateful it was under the Bourbons was made only too evident by the frequent spectacle of hundreds of conscripts roped together and dragged like criminals through the streets of Naples. They have now, indeed, a country and a good cause to serve, but tears and curses are necessarily extorted from thousands by an institution which violates all home affections, while it deprives land of its laboring industry of its strong arms. Crocco began life, then, in bitterness. He served his time, and afterward was soon associated with several fellows of the worst character. This was the beginning of a career which, according to the indictment, terminated as follows: The act of accusation there sees him with 64 heavy crimes, selected *par excellence* from 130 which had been admitted by what I shall call the Grand Jury. There still, however, remained the following charges, which had not been decided by that body, they being of a mixed character, political and criminal: 'Four for having attempted to change the form of Government; 4 for inciting to civil war; 20 cases of extortion of money, &c.; 12 of robbery with violence; 12 of rebellion with murder; 120 cases of plunder of houses, with 15 of incendiarism; 10 of setting fire to cornstacks; 74 murders; 1,000,000 lire destroyed. Most of these crimes were admitted by the prisoner, who, however, endeavored to shift the responsibility of some of them either on the undisciplined bands he commanded or on the Bourbon troops. ('and you know, Signor Presidente,' said Crocco, 'what they were,') or on the peasantry who followed on their traces. He could read and write, but 'I was never at school,' said the criminal. 'There were no schools then; my father knew the alphabet from A to R, and I used to copy the letters, and gradually progressed.' Persevering and intelligent, it is easy to see that under better influences, Crocco, the brand, might have been an honest, industrious citizen. His earliest crimes led to his being condemned to imprisonment in irons for nineteen years. 'We were shut up, 130 of us, in one room. The prisons were then a hell; I will not say what they are now. We were divided into parties, the Neapolitans against the Basilischi, (natives of Basilicata.) We fought with knives, and on the report of a spy, I was one morning shut up in the Criminale, a kind of sepulchre. There I found several others who had been working at their escape for some time; they had saws and other tools, and with them they had made a hole. When I arrived they had seen the moon. I joined them. We were soon free, for it was easy work, and we took to the woods.' Not long after he joined the Garibaldini against the Bourbons, who had shut him up. 'After this campaign I obtained a promise from the Governor of Potenza that a veil should be thrown over my past, but it was not kept. I was summoned to appear before the Tribunals, and again fled to the woods.' Robbery, with or without violence, was his only mode of procuring subsistence. Sometimes he reported to have had fortunes, 'for the brigand, Signor Presidente, lives at a dear rate and pays heavily for his food.' About this time he joined the Reactionists, in order, as he says, to secure his liberty. 'Had I not been molested, and had the promise of pardon been kept, I should have lived tranquilly.' The *atto di accusa* shows the horrible crimes which were committed by him in this part of his career. I shall not follow him through it. He fled to the Roman States; but, suspected of the murder of Boyer, he was all received. He had letters for Francis II., which he could never deliver, as 'Francisco was worse off than he, being watched by the Papal, the Italian, the French, and the "Comitate Liberale" Police.' Of his treatment in prisons, Crocco spoke most bitterly. 'Those shameless priests took everything away from me, even £5 which an Englishman had given me at Marseilles; they left me naked, taking from me my shirt, trousers, handkerchiefs, and all.' 'And now,' said he, opening his shirt in Court, 'take my blood; the Government took me from the arms of my mother, the Pontificals tore me in pieces, and now you want my blood. Neither Bourbons nor Liberals for me.' Though the trial of Crocco is over, and all its interest may be supposed to have passed away, some of the features of the examination appear to me worthy of notice. Monster as Crocco is, he has been, perhaps, the victim of social institutions and social omissions, and Italy and other countries have much to learn from a trial which has occupied the public attention for so long a time. Of Manzi, we are informed by the Salerno *Gazette* that he will give up his captive, Signor Mancusi, in a few days, though why or on what terms no one knows. The *Patria* speaks of him as almost a loveable man. He does not rob, but burn, and only exacts small sums at heavy ransoms. He makes it a law to respect women, children, and the aged. He orders masses and gives much in charity. For services he pays in Napoleons. 'Without these medals,' said Manzi, holding up a Napoleon, 'one cannot work miracles.' On hearing that a reward of 10,000 lire had been offered for his arrest, he said, 'I spend as much daily to guarantee my safety.' In the Provinces of Salerno and Avellino, therefore, he enjoys great popularity, and it will be a difficult matter to catch him. "His father,' continues the *Patria*, 'has been arrested, and urged to induce his son to surrender. 'Gaeta will not surrender himself a second time,' was the reply. On the first occasion he had been promised some consideration, but on the contrary he was condemned to the galleys for life. He took offense and returned to the mountains. Of other bands we have Tavoliere of Palomba, Basilicata and Cosenza. I do not speak. The troops are out after them, and occasionally get a shot at them, and receive a return shot. Rewards, too, are offered for the capture of four or five chiefs, but without results."

Paris as It Is.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writes to that journal, under date of Oct. 6: "Paris looks very gay, and its trade, it appears, was never more prosperous. Great preparations are being already made for the *Jour de l'An*. The *article de Paris* is being largely exported to foreign capitals. Notwithstanding the use that is made of the sewing-machine by dressmakers, the wages of seamstresses and workwomen generally, were never higher. Such is the press of orders for ready-made articles of ladies' apparel, that a *modiste* who only earned 1f. 50c. a day, three years ago, can now obtain 3f. 50c. The largest orders come from St. Petersburg, Odessa, New-York and San Francisco. London is the best customer for fancy trimmings, artificial flowers and false hair. Australia, since the opening of the Suez Canal, has become a prodigious purchaser of pinchbeck jewelry and Paris boots. The price of food is not quite so high as it used to be, owing no doubt to the drain of capital to Germany, the disappearance of the pretentious people attracted by the Empire, and the excellence of this year's harvest. The working classes would be extremely well off were the landlords to make up their minds to let their empty apartments at lower rents than they were in the habit of receiving before the siege. But as they are a wealthy class they hold out for profits which, if realized, would bring them a heavier percentage than any of Rothschild's usurers ever dreamt of realizing. The number of apartments in the fashionable quarters is greater than it was twelve months ago, and I believe that landlords a year hence will have reason to repent their obstinacy. There seems but little chance of those shoals of foreigners, who, by some economical law which I am unable to explain, were the curse of the struggling classes, coming back. The Commune, in destroying the Hôtel de Ville and Tuileries, suppressed an avowable Mabille, where 'fast' people of respectable standing could seek unavowable adventures, and where wealthy snobs had the satisfaction of believing that they mixed in Court society. A stranger walking through the streets of Paris is not struck with the emptiness of the houses. Formerly, whenever a suite of rooms was to let, a bill was hung out of a window belonging to it; but now, instead of seeing bills hung out to warn tenants all over but tenantless houses, one sees lines of windows with neat muslin curtains, and over each principal door way a single board bearing the words, '*Bel appartement à louer.*' The *concierge* never admits that he has more than a single floor to let, and that one, he tells the person seeking for unfurnished lodgings, is all but leased to a lady from New-York, or a gentleman from St. Petersburg; but as the bargain is not yet concluded, perhaps a chance remains to Monsieur or to Madame, as the case may be. This is a very ingenious device, and no doubt occasionally successful. The best way to find out whether houses are really destitute or not of tenants is to ask at the baker's, green-grocer's, or wine-dealer's hard by. They are up to the landlord's 'dodge,' and very ready to expose it. They, too, have smarted under the Haussmann régime, and would be delighted to see the proprietors at length obliged to own themselves beaten."

Register Today.

Today, Saturday, is positively the last day of Registry. All voters who have neglected this important duty should go at once and put their names on the books. You must be registered to-night, or you cannot vote in November.

Marriage of Deaf Mutes in Cleveland.

From the Cleveland (Ohio,) Herald Oct. 24.

A novel and interesting event took place Wednesday evening—the marriage of Mr. Charles H. Cooper, of Watertown, N. Y., and Miss Anna R. Churchill of New-Lebanon, N. Y., both deaf mutes. The ceremonies took place at the resi dence of S. P. Churchill, Esq., brother of the bride. There were about seventy invited guests. The parlors were neatly decorated with flowers and evergreens.

At 7½ o'clock the bridal party descended the stairway, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of New-York, leading. He was followed by the groom, with his mother, and the bride, escorted by her brother. The parties stood upon a slightly raised platform, beneath a beautiful floral canopy, and the Episcopal marriage service was performed, in the sign language, by Dr. Gallaudet, the responses being made in the same manner. Portions of the service were audibly read, the minister at the same time interpreting them with his hands to the bride and groom. The happy couple received from the company the most warm and cordial greetings, after which all partook of an elegant supper. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper will leave at once for Watertown, N. Y., which will be their home. Both are highly educated and accomplished, having for many years attended the institution for the instruction of deaf mutes in New York City. It was there the acquaintance was formed. For two years past the bride has been a teacher in an institution for mutes in Michigan.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 25—11⅛ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91½; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 87¼; New 5s, 88¾; Erie Railway Shares, 41.

1¼ P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜; for the account, 92⅜.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for money and 92⅜ for the account. American Securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 40⅝.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 25.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 90¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Rentes opened at 52f. 97c., and closed at 52f. 2c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Upland, 9¾d. @9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. @10¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1¼ P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Middling Orleans, for October, at 10¾c. Breadstuffs—The market is heavy; Wheat, 12s. 6d.@ 12s. 9d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 11s. 8d. for Chili mixed. Corn, 25s.@25s. for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 8d. for Red Winter. Corn, 28s. 6d.@ 28s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Flour, 30s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25—5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Orleans for November at 9¾d. Trade sales for Cloth and Yarns for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 8d. for Red Winter. Corn, 28s. 6d.@ 28s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Flour, 30s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25—5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Orleans for November at 9¾d. Trade sales for Cloth and Yarns for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 8d. for Red Winter. Corn, 28s. 6d.@ 28s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Flour, 30s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Spirits Petroleum, 17d. ₱ gallon. Evening—Linseed-oil, £34 10s.@£34 15s. ₱ ton; Sperm-oil, £58 ₱ ton; Spirits Turpentine, 39s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 25.—Petroleum buoyant at 56¾f.@ 57f. for fine Pale American.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—Flour unchanged and quiet; market favors buyers; sales of Extra Spring at 5 26@7 02½ for common to choice. Wheat quiet and weak, and lower; No 1 Spring nominal; No. 2 Spring at $1 07¼@1 08, for cash or seller October; $1 05¾, seller November; No. 3 Spring, 96c.@98½c.; Rejected, 84c. Corn dull, unsettled and lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 29½c.@30c.; closed at 30c., on spot; buyers at 30¼c., November; Rejected at 25½c.@25¾c. Oats dull and declining; sales of No. 2 at 20¼c.; Rejected, 16¾c.@19c. Barley in good demand; sales of No. 2 Fall at 63¼c. Provisions quiet, weak and dull, holders being unwilling to make concessions. Pork held at $15 spot; $12 87½ December and January. Lard quotable at 7¼c.@7¾c. spot. Bulk-meats unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Whisky freights at 90c. Freights at 90c. Wheat to Buffalo, 15c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 56,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 50,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Corn, 71,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 53,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Flour steady, but not made is weak; sales, 2,700 bbls., at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter. $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55@1 56, and 1,200 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 65. Corn dull; sales, 2,200 bushels at 31c. Barley in fair demand; sales, 20,000 bushels selected Bay Quinte at $1 08; 20,000 bushels do. at $1 08½; 20,000 bushels do. on private terms. Corn-meal, $1 40 for Bolted, $1 35 for Unbolted. ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22. ₱ ton. Highwines, 9c. Canal Freights—Wheat 12c., Barley 10c., to New-York; Barley 9c., to Albany; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c. Receipts by lake, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Peas, 1,383,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—37,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Barley, 1,223,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 25.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 dull at 37½c. Clover-seed more active at 6¾c.@6¾c. Timothy-seed, $3 75@4. Flax-seed, $2. Flour unchanged; Superfine, $4 50@5 25; Extras, $5 50@6 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@9 25, the latter for fancy old stock; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $5 25@6 50; high grades, $6@$10 25. Wheat in improved demand and steady; Red Western, $1 63@1 69; Amber, $1 80@1 85; White Michigan, $2 05. Rye steady at 75c.@80c. Corn in fair demand at full prices; Yellow, 65c.; Mixed Western, 64c.@64½c. Oats active, with a good demand; new White, 47c.@48c.; Mixed, 45c.; Black, 42c.@43c. Coffee, Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Petroleum quiet; firm; held at 19c. for Crude, 28½c. for Refined, October and November. Whisky steady at 93½c.@94c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Lake Imports—Flour, 17,212 bbls.; Wheat, 251,580 bushels; Corn, 43,840 bushels; Oats, 45,500 bushels; Barley, 9,800 bushels. Railshipments from elevators—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 29,250 bushels; Oats, 31,500 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Canal Freights higher—Wheat, 18c.; Corn, 17c.; Oats, 9½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 75 @ $8 50; Baker's, $9@$9 75; Amber, $9@$9 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat lifeless; the advance in freights and other causes have checked trade; quoted nominally; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 37@$1 38; Chicago No 2 spring at $1 38; Red Winter, $1 50@ $1 55. Corn dull and heavy; sale of a small lot No. 2 at 30c.; offered by the quantity at 49c. Oats scarce. No. 2 Toledo held at 38c.; Western, 36½c. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 25.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 32½; No. 2 at $1 07¼. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31¾c. Oats dull and declining; sales of No. 2 at 29c. Barley steady; sales of No. 2 Fall at 65c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1 sold at 58c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 16¾c.; to Oswego, 24c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 119,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—Cotton—Demand generally active; Middling, 19c.; Low Middling, 18¼c.; good Ordinary, 17¾c.; net receipts, 2,371 bales; gross, 3,614 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,762 bales; to the Continent, 2,200 bales; sales, today, 1,500 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 91,140 bales; weekly, net receipts, 30,077 bales; gross, 37,744 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,693 bales; to the Continent, 9,487 bales; coastwise, 6,811 bales; sales, 21,000 bales.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 25, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon 11 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards. These chiefly consisted of poor State Cattle, and remained entirely unsold. Six cars of Kentucky Steers sold from 11¼c. @ 13¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. State Steers, weight 4½ cwt., were offered at 9c. ₱ lb. On Thursday and Friday forenoons, at Communipaw Yards, trade in Beeves was slow, and the lots on sale were scarcely ever cleared off. Quality ranged from poor to fair, with a good top, prices from 8c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 7¼ cwt., generally on 56 lbs. to the cwt. Some 1,700 lbs. Cattle were on sale and cars were to weight. The 52 cars of fresh Beeves that came to hand at 11 o'clock on this forenoon were of the same quality as quoted above. Very few sales were effected. At 2 P. M. the weather is unfavorable for keeping meats, and Washington Market is fully supplied. There were no sales of Sheep at Communipaw Yards on this forenoon or yesterday afternoon. Sheep sold from 4½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; cars were on sale and 6 cars were reported due. The Hog trade on yesterday suffered from the general depression; quotations were as follows: Live Hogs, 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed from 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; light Pigs at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; on this forenoon dealers endeavored to force the market, and held live Hogs from 5¾c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed from 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris, 125 common Missouri Steers, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 36 Texan Steers, at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. C. Khan sold for self 31 rough Indiana Steers, from 10¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5¼ cwt. to 6 cwt.; also, 27 common Kentucky Steers, from 9¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; again, 72 fair Kentucky Steers, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. B. Westheimer sold for C. Halton 46 nice smooth Virginia Steers, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. J. Coney & McPherson sold for 356 Texan Steers, from 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; for 70 Kansas Steers, at 10½c. ₱ lb., Steers, fair to good, from 11c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. Meyer sold for N. Morris 36 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; also, 68 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., sound. J. W. Dalbey sold for self 206 Texan Steers from 8¼c. @8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Schuster & Landerbeck sold for N. Morris 48 common Illinois Steers from 10c.@ 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, 60 Cherokee Steers at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. S. Moses sold T. P. Klemens 51 Virginia Steers, from common to fair, from 9¼c.@ 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; also, 16 good Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. ₱ Samuels sold for N. Morris 81 rough Illinois Steers from 10¼c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant. S. Viery sold for self 107 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong. Westheimer sold on commission 41 poor State Cattle, mixed lot, at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 4½ cwt.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Oct. 25, 1872, 2,187 head of horned Cattle, 8,955 Hogs, 1,082 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Cattle—The receipts today were 240, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,582 head, or 348 cars, against 400 cars for the same time last week. The market was dull and weaker; sales of 321 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,065 lbs. to 1,296 lbs., at $6 75@$7 at $6 75@$7 at $6 75@$7

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1—FAUST. (Italian Opera)—Mme. Pauline Lucca, Signor Vizzani.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA—Mr. Geo. Boniface, Miss Catharine Rogers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham. Matinee at 1½. Sunday evening—CONCERT.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinee at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.—Mlle. Aimee, Mons. Juteau, &c. Matinée at 2—LE GRAND DUCHESSE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinee at 1½.

BOOTH'S—KERRY, OR NIGHT AND MORNING and JESSIE BROWN. Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2—GRAND CONCERT—Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski.

ARION HALL.—GRAND CONCERT by the Arion Society.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NO. 718 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE. Afternoon and evening.

FOOT THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—STONE'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The regular circulation of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES *has now reached the high figure of* **117,130** *copies, and new subscriptions are coming in every day. The* WEEKLY TIMES *is now sent into every State and Territory, to bona fide subscribers. Its columns, therefore, afford excellent opportunities for advertisers.*

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The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

REGISTER TODAY.

Recollect that if you register at a district where there are less than three inspectors of registry, your vote is lost. This is an important proviso, and should be attended to.

"TWEED and O'BRIEN, who were a year ago abused by its organs for effect, are now welcomed to full fellowship, as if the party needed more skilled operatives in their line. In 1871 the NEW-YORK TIMES said: 'Sheriff O'BRIEN's share of the stealings is put down at $300,000.' In 1872, since his talents are transferred to the other side, the NEW-YORK TIMES says: 'With JAMES O'BRIEN as Mayor, New-York may be sure of honest government.'"—*St. Louis Republican.*

"In 1871 the NEW-YORK TIMES called 'Boss' TWEED the greatest scoundrel in the land. Now he is Hon. WM. M. TWEED, while CARL SCHURZ, TRUMBULL, and SUMNER, who were then great statesmen, are now great rascals. Last Fall the TIMES said: 'Sheriff O'BRIEN's share of the stealings is put down at $300,000.' Last week it said: 'With JAMES O'BRIEN as Mayor, New-York may be sure of honest government.'"—*Schenectady Evening Mail.*

The above affords a sample of the manner in which a lie will "go the rounds." Who started it we know not, but we saw it for the first time in the St. Louis *Republican*. We let it alone on the principle of "not replying," and are rewarded for our silence by seeing the paragraph reproduced in every Greeley paper throughout the country. We need not inform our readers that *neither* of the passages quoted as from the TIMES ever appeared in it. They are sheer inventions, and if the editor of the St. Louis *Republican* invented them, he must be a very unprincipled person. It is also false to say that we speak of TWEED as the "Hon. W. M. TWEED." In fact, the whole paragraph is false, and we trusted to the common sense of newspaper editors not to reproduce it from the original scandal-monger. We now ask the St. Louis *Republican* and Schenectady *Evening Mail* for some explanation of their conduct in circulating a willful untruth, and attributing to us language which has never appeared in any part of this journal.

It will be a pleasing thought to all decent men that the prospects are good for the defeat of THOMAS G. ALVORD in the First Assembly District of Onondaga. Mr. ALVORD has distinguished himself for several years by the alacrity with which he has aided the Tammany leaders in managing the Legislature. To this work he has brought a good deal of skill. He expected to be paid for it by the nomination for Governor, or, failing that, for some, at least, secondary position. He finally had to content himself with the comparatively humble reward of an Assembly nomination. No one could better be spared from the Legislature than he.

We regret to learn that Mr. CHARLES A. FLAMMER has declined the Republican nomination to the Assembly in the Seventeenth District. We believe strongly in the expediency of returning a good member when it is possible to do so. Mr. FLAMMER, however, as will be seen by a letter from him in this morning's paper, fully indorses the fitness of the candidate who replaces him—Mr. WILLIAM T. GRAFF. This indorsement is the strongest plea that could be made for Mr. GRAFF, and ought to insure him a full vote.

Our friends will find ample encouragement for hard work for one more week in the letter of our correspondent, "E. C.," on the condition of the campaign in this State. Our correspondent states only what the best-informed Republicans believe, when he says the State is safe for 17,200 for GRANT and DIX. We should put the figures much higher. Good use of the few remaining days will carry our up correspondent's estimate many thousands. Remember, the fuller the vote the greater will be the Republican victory. Do not fail to get out the voters.

In the list of business men of New-York who support the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, recently published in these columns, the firm of JAY COOKE & Co. was accidentally omitted.

The Democrats' Last Chance.

Every attempt has been made to convince the people that it would be a wise thing to elect Mr. HORACE GREELEY President of the United States, as the Democratic candidate, and every such attempt has failed. Mr. GREELEY himself is not a success—Mr. GREELEY, "adopted" by the Democrats for "temporary purposes," is still more unpopular. Political coalitions very rarely find favor in the eyes of the people, and this coalition was so monstrous that at first it seemed absolutely incredible, and after the lapse of a few years it will be necessary to bring forward the proofs, whenever the statement is made that HORACE GREELEY, the life-long foe of Democrats, surrendered all his principles for the sake of coaxing Democrats out of a nomination to the Presidency. Such an act as this is, we believe, unparalleled in political annals. No doubt there have been men who suddenly "ratted" from one party to another, but ratting on the scale and under the circumstances — have seen HORACE GREELEY performing, is something new in this wicked world.

The people have been appealed to for their opinion of this attempt on the part of the Democrats to sneak into power behind GREELEY's back, and they have expressed, in various ways, their utter condemnation of it. Their judgment, their principles, and their interests are all opposed to its success. The fraud is actually all in pieces; but Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN—that ardent Greeleyite—and others still think it can win. On what do they base their calculations? On the apathy suddenly developed in the Republican Party by their immense successes in the October elections. As we reminded people the other day, the race between the hare and the tortoise seemed, at first sight, a very hollow one, and the hare very soon found himself "on the homestretch," with every prospect of winning—and yet the tortoise came in first, simply because the hare was so "cocksure" that he lay down to take a nap before finishing his job. An old, old story—but it may have a new application if we do not bestir ourselves. Will you, for instance—our City reader—go and register *today*? If not, you have given no slight assistance to Tammany, which, as it proudly boasted, "responds to GREELEY," and have done as much as you can (short of voting against us) to throw the business interests of the country into wild chaos by electing GREELEY President.

There are some men in this City and elsewhere now "supporting" GREELEY whose conduct it may be well worth while discussing at another time—and among them is Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. If we were to judge of Mr. GREELEY's character by what Mr. TILDEN has said about him in former days, or of Mr. TILDEN's character by what GREELEY has said about *him*, we should come to a conclusion not very complimentary to either. Mr. TILDEN, however, although long denounced by GREELEY as a humbug, a fraud, and a cheat, (see GREELEY's letters to and articles upon him, *passim*) is now one of GREELEY's chief fuglemen—and this is the part of his career which he will probably find standing most awkwardly in his way by and by. He is certainly not likely to be proud of it, or to wish to have it remembered. Generally speaking, however, honest Democrats have repudiated the Baltimore juggle, and have left Mr. GREELEY to be supported by Democrats like MATT. BRENNAN, "PETE" SWEENY, JAMES BROOKS, FERNANDY WOOD, Fatty WALSH, H. W. GENET, BRYAN REILLY, and MICKEY FAY. These are the men whom Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN has as coworkers in the field of "political reform," and we hope to be the humble and useful means of keeping him reminded of the fact occasionally by and by. Mr. TILDEN was denounced by the *World* a little while ago as a mere "railway speculator," acting in the interests of the Tammany Ring—but we vindicated his character against that attack, and, indeed, we may venture to say that we shall always be happy to defend him against the shocking aspersions of the *World*. He is too old a politician not to know that he is playing a losing game now, and that it would be useless to play it a day longer but for the hope that the Republicans may be caught napping. We earnestly call upon our Republican friends everywhere to disappoint TILDEN & Co. Show them that we don't mean to turn in for a sleep until after the 5th of November. Look out for your Congressmen—if GREELEY, TILDEN, TILTON, FENTON & Co. (what a firm!) cannot carry the Presidency, they may, perhaps, impair our strength in Congress. In New-York State, look out for Assemblymen, and see that "an envenomed copperhead" (as GREELEY called KERNAN) is not elected Governor. In your apathy, fellow Republicans, consists the *Democrats' last chance*. Will you play into their hands? Will you allow the fight to be lost at the last moment by the insane delusion that the victory can be won without your taking the trouble to go to the polls?

Some Good Nominations.

Why is the *Tribune* silent about Senator O'BRIEN? Its readers must miss the daily quantum of abuse with which it assailed the Apollo Hall nominee for Mayor. Is it trying the effect of mute, persuasive eloquence to induce the obdurate Senator to bring his followers into the camp of GREELEY? The Professor has a pretty habit of throwing mud all over a man whom he thinks dangerous to "the cause," and then wiping it all off again when he begins to imagine that the abused one may become an ally. Has he quite finished the rehabilitation of Senator O'BRIEN, and is his fawning any better appreciated than his slanders were? The questions are not of supreme importance to anybody, but as elucidating some of the by-play of the campaign, there may be some little curiosity to have them answered.

We never believed that the principles represented by the Apollo Hall Democracy were of the exceedingly dangerous tendency that some people suppose. We simply decline to admit that they represent the best interests of the people in this local canvass, and we have accordingly looked elsewhere for the chief nominees to local office. At the same time, there are some of the Apollo Hall nominations which are simply the best in the field, and on behalf of the great party of non-partisan reform in local affairs, we shall steadily urge their indorsement. Pre-eminent among these, is the nomination of JOSIAH SUTHERLAND for City Judge. We hold it to be a matter of vital importance that the present unworthy occupant of that position should suffer a crushing defeat in November. GUNNING S. BEDFORD and his friends have resorted to tricks so despicable to secure his re-election, that it is superfluous to assign any other of the many good reasons that could be given for opposing him. It would be nothing short of a long step backward in the movement in favor of judicial purity to have Judge BEDFORD once more chosen by the people. The Bar Association has set the seal of its condemnation on his candidature; every honest lawyer in the City knows how ridiculously unfit he is for the position, and there is no juryman who has sat in his Court but knows how hollow are his professions in favor of honesty and reform. Judge SUTHERLAND is a candidate in favor of whom all good citizens can unite, and we trust that he will be indorsed by every political organization that honestly desires to see the local Bench respected and trusted.

HENRY H. ANDERSON, the Apollo Hall nominee for the Supreme Court, is a lawyer who would do honor to any Judiciary ticket. It is a pity that some compromise cannot be effected between his supporters and those of ex-Judge DAVIS. Either of them would do far greater credit to the Supreme Court Bench than HOFFMAN's nominee, Judge LEONARD. Even the Tammany men charge that the Committee which nominated LEONARD was packed in the interest of the Central Railroad, and the very remarkable eagerness with which AUGUSTUS SCHELL and HORACE CLARK are working for LEONARD, evidently indicates that they expect to find him a "useful man." This ought to be sufficient to deter all prudent people from voting for him, and it would obviously be in the interests of reform that any risk of his running in between two better and more trustworthy candidates should be removed.

Among the Apollo Hall nominations for Aldermen there are some very good names. Those of Mr. GILSEY and Mr. VAN SCHAICK are notably so. We assume that the Committee of Seventy will, as last year, make selections for their Aldermanic ticket from the nominations of various parties. They can hardly fail to adopt the two we have mentioned, and possibly some others from Apollo Hall. When the Assembly nominations of this organization are completed, there will, to judge by other divisions of their ticket, be various names in regard to which similar advice can safely be given.

Ought Gunning S. Bedford to be Re-Elected City Judge?

The nomination of GUNNING S. BEDFORD by Tammany Hall calls public attention to the organization of the Court of General Sessions in this City, and to what would be the deplorable condition of criminal business in that Court in case of his re-election. The indictments against Mayor HALL and various other parties charged with participation in the frauds upon the tax-payers were found in the Court of General Sessions. Mayor HALL demanded an immediate trial. He took occasion, however, to declare that his social and personal relations with Recorder HACKETT, one of the two Judges composing the Court, were so intimate as to disqualify the Recorder from sitting in his case. The other Judge was GUNNING S. BEDFORD, who was Assistant District-Attorney when HALL was District-Attorney, and it is a matter of public notoriety, admitted by Judge BEDFORD, that he was indebted to the influence of HALL for his nomination and election as City Judge.

The law had provided that a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas might hold the Court of General Sessions in case of the absence or disability of the Judge who was to hold the term. Under this law, Judge DALY, in whom the public had entire confidence, held the term at which Mayor HALL's trial was moved. Judge BEDFORD making an order to that effect. During the trial GARVEY made his appearance. One of the jurors died, and the prosecution were strenuously urging Judge DALY to draw a new jury and continue the trial, while the counsel for Mayor HALL were opposing such further attempt to continue the trial. Questions were raised by HALL's counsel as to the right of Judge DALY to continue to hold the branch of the Court in which he was sitting, for the reason that since the trial had commenced, Recorder HACKETT had commenced holding a term in the other branch of the Court. This question had been elaborately discussed by counsel, and Judge DALY had taken time to consider the point, and was to decide it in a few days. Then came from Recorder HACKETT a decision made in a case pending before him, declaring that Judge DALY had no power or right to continue the term in which he was presiding. The pretext for making this extraordinary decision, upon a point which had been fully argued and was then pending before Judge DALY, was that the counsel for a prisoner in a case pending before the Recorder had objected to his jurisdiction over the case. But this is the merest sham in the world. Whether Judge DALY's Court was regular was a wholly different question, and HACKETT's extra-judicial opinion as to DALY's jurisdiction was a questionable performance. Judge DALY, immediately after its appearance, and before the time he had named for deciding the question that had been argued, retired from the Court, referring with all the calmness and dignity he could command to Recorder HACKETT's opinion, just pronounced, as influencing his action.

The indictment, therefore, again came under the control of HACKETT and BEDFORD. Those charged with the conduct of the indictments felt that the public would not be satisfied with a trial of them before the Court of General Sessions, and a motion was made to remove them to the Oyer and Terminer for trial. Many of these indictments related to the action of the Auditing Board, of which Mayor HALL was a member, and the unlearned public would be quite likely to suppose that a Court which could not try HALL ought not to try the other indictments.

When the attention of Recorder HACKETT was called to these motions, he declined to hear them at that time, but set them down for a future day, remarking that Mayor HALL had, by his own declarations, disqualified him from sitting in HALL's case, and he should decline to make any order whatever in that case. He said, however, that Judge BEDFORD would probably attend and hear the motion in HALL's case.

On the day named, BEDFORD did not appear, and HACKETT, without hearing counsel for the defendants, promptly denied the motion to remove. He proclaimed his ability to try the cases fairly. If so, why did he refuse to hear the motion in HALL's case? Why did he take the bare word of Mayor HALL, and say that disqualified him?

He refuses to try the indictment or to hear any motion in the case, and thus, so far as he is concerned, kills it as effectually as the man who sat upon the babe in the chair and suffocated it, and when the mother was told that the Coroner's inquest must sit upon the case, exclaimed, "What! sit on the baby again?"

Now, Tammany Hall asks for the re-election of BEDFORD. Who would have confidence in a trial of these indictments in the Court thus organized? The salutary effect of having an indictment found in the Oyer and Terminer is seen already in the flight of the persons who have been recently indicted in the Court where Judge BRADY, in whose administration of justice upon the Bench the public have full confidence, now presides.

The people of New-York want no more of Tammany Hall candidates. The work of purification is proceeding nobly and rapidly. Shall Tammany Hall name the Judge for our most important local Court of criminal jurisdiction? Shall the work of reform move backward? Let the people decide.

The Dying Horses.

After a hot and unhealthy Summer, we have entered upon what promises to be a sickly Fall season. Fevers, diphtheria, sore throat, and influenza are now unusually prevalent, and though the comparative cleanness of the streets and the lateness of the season render it probable that we shall escape an epidemic, there is reason why every one should give careful attention to all possible hygienic measures. The sudden appearance of the new horse disease, now sweeping through the City, is an evidence that the atmospheric conditions are unfavorable to health, and though the particular disease from which the horses are suffering does not communicate itself to men, the causes that produced it must have an unfavorable influence on the health of the public.

Of the extent to which the horse disease has spread during the few days that it has been among us any one can judge by making a few inquiries of the omnibus and railway men. Indeed, such inquiries are hardly necessary, as the sickly condition of large numbers of the cart and car horses still in use forces itself upon the attention, while the discontinuance of one line of stages, and the perceptible diminution in the number of street-cars now running, are facts which speak for themselves. As is always the case when an epidemic appears among the people of a populous city, there is no want of suggestions as to the proper method of treating the disease, but there is a painful want of ability to cope with it. A dozen different methods of treatment are proposed, each of which is asserted to be nearly infallible, but, in the mean time, the epidemic pursues its course, heedless of the efforts made to stem it. It is, however, clear that the horse disease is by no means necessarily fatal when promptly treated, and there is no doubt that the suggestions furnished in an article which appeared in yesterday's TIMES on "Horse Influenza," by one who thoroughly understands the veterinary art, will, if adopted, save many valuable horses. Still, there are no means by which the spread of the epidemic can be controlled, and it passes from stable to stable with a silent and mysterious rapidity which proves our helplessness in its presence. It will doubtless soon run its course and disappear, without, let us hope, having caused any great loss of property. We may judge, however, from its rapid progress, of what the condition of the City would now be had some deadly disease, like the cholera or yellow fever, gained a foothold among us, and struck down our wives and children, instead of our humble and uncomplaining servants, the hard-worked horses.

Some Final Suggestions.

If there are any citizens who voted for Gen. GRANT in 1868, and who are now hesitating as what it is right for them to do, we ask them candidly to consider a few facts. Their dissatisfaction has its source in one or both of two things: in the tendency on the part of the Federal Government to assume certain functions which have hitherto been regarded as belonging most properly, if not exclusively, to the State Governments—in other words, the tendency to "centralization"; or else in the condition of the civil service.

Now, in regard to the first of these sources of dissatisfaction, no man ought to allow it to influence his vote unless he can see how he is to remedy what dissatisfies him. Will a vote for Mr. GREELEY do so? Will the withholding of a vote from Gen. GRANT do so? It is undoubtedly true that the measures in which the centralizing tendency is believed to have been embodied, were approved by Gen. GRANT, but they did not originate with him. In the case of the Kuklux laws, he simply placed the evils known to him before Congress, and accepted from their hands the remedy they, by a large majority, fixed upon. Mr. GREELEY's connection with those laws is far more intimate, and he cannot escape responsibility for them. He urged them on Congress, both as to their general principles and as to their details. He did this day after day, and in the extremest manner, and he did it with the full and defiant recognition of the "centralization" involved in them. He defended that degree of centralization as necessary and beneficent.

The laws once passed, the President proceeded to their execution with a moderation which has extorted the reluctant admiration of his political opponents. Whatever may be said of the spirit in which the laws were conceived by Congress, none can imagine anything but good results from the possession by the Executive of the qualities shown in administering them. He has been firm, as he was bound to be; and he has been cautious, considerate, and perfectly impartial. That, certainly, cannot be said of Mr. GREELEY's advocacy of the laws. What check will it be to centralization, then, to vote to replace Gen. GRANT by Mr. GREELEY? Will Mr. TILDEN tell us?

As to civil service reform, what will Mr. GREELEY be able to do which Gen. GRANT will not, or cannot, do better? Supposing them to be equally desirous of reform—and Mr. GREELEY cannot fairly be said to desire thorough reform in that direction—how could Mr. GREELEY carry out the principle that to the victors do *not* belong the spoils? Has he not always worked hard with just the opposite idea? Has he not acknowledged in public in this campaign that he should regard the offices as a house which the Democrats had helped him raise, and which they had a right to occupy? Would it be *possible* for Mr. GREELEY to make his appointments on the theory that only bad men should be turned out, and only good ones put in, without regard to politics? Yet this is the essence of civil service reform, and it is this which Gen. GRANT asked Congress to make the law of the land. Congress refused. Is Gen. GRANT, then, to be punished? And if, left to his own powers, he does not do all that he would wish, shall we be most reasonable in guiding our judgment of him by what he does not do, or by what, under innumerable difficulties, he does actually accomplish? These are simple questions, which we put to all candid believers in the emancipation of our civil service from politics.

Moreover, sensible men ought to see that Gen. GRANT is going to receive a new lease of power from the people, and by an overwhelming majority. The larger that majority is, the more he will be independent of the wire-pulling politicians. The more independent he can be of them, the further he can advance in the direction of political reform. Ought he not, then, to be supported by all friends of reform? Be assured, they will be more influential in the Republican Party than out of it. The influence of every friend to reform out of the party is nearly thrown away. If all friends to reform unite with the party, they can accomplish a great deal. Is it wise for them, then, to desert it?

A Pinch and its Consequences.

A civil war has broken out in the City of Atlanta, which bids fair to involve the entire male population of that chivalrous town. Like many other wars, it originated in a comparatively trivial matter. The slight pinching of a young lady's arm was the direful spring of the duels unnumbered, which any otherwise unemployed muse will presently have the opportunity to sing.

It is no easy task to trace the history of this Atlanta conflict from its commencement to the present date, but we shall attempt to tell it in such a manner that the intelligent reader shall be able to comprehend it, provided he assists his intellect by employing a careful system of diagrams. Briefly, then, a Mr. HASKELL, "in a playful manner, and, doubtless, without meaning to give offense, slightly pinched the arm of a young lady well known and very popular in Atlanta society," as she was leaving the Episcopal bazaar. The Atlanta newspaper from which we quote admits that HASKELL's conduct was "certainly reprehensible"—an expression for which the editor will unquestionably have to exchange shots with HASKELL. The process of pinching at the hands of casual young men evidently fails to meet the views of the young women of Atlanta. for the lady upon whom HASKELL inflicted his compressive courtesy became indignant, and demanded and received an apology.

The young lady, however, had a friend by the name of FORCE, who decided that the matter could not thus be allowed to rest, and so called upon HASKELL, and remarked that he was "dissatisfied." HASKELL thereupon offered to make another apology, but as FORCE explained that the young lady had determined to accept no further apologies neither seemed to see his way clearly out of the difficulty. On mature reflection, however, it occurred to FORCE that clubs would be the proper solution of the matter, and he therefore went home, equipped himself with club and revolver, and publicly pounded HASKELL into a conviction of the impropriety of promiscuous pinching. HASKELL appears to have lost his patience at this point, and he soon after dispatched a challenge to FORCE by the hand of one TOWNSEND. The latter met a Mr. HART, who represented FORCE, and who declined HASKELL's challenge, on the ground that HASKELL was not a gentleman. With a desire to place things on a friendly footing, and to give satisfaction to everybody, Mr. TOWNSEND immediately volunteered to take HASKELL's place. He therefore engaged as his second the first convenient SMITH who came to hand, and sent FORCE a challenge, which was coldly declined. Whereupon HASKELL, who appears to have been ready to do everything of a nature at the same time safe and irritating, performed a ceremony which thrills the Southern heart with horror; he "posted" Mr. FORCE as a "coward and poltroon."

After this exasperating conduct on the part of HASKELL, FORCE felt compelled to announce his willingness to fight TOWNSEND. The same editor from whose account of the affair we have already quoted, remarks that the difficulty "ought to have been limited to Messrs. FORCE and HASKELL and HART and SMITH"—for which statement he will have to face the revolvers of these four gentlemen and that of the slighted TOWNSEND. It is true that to Northern men, it does not seem reasonable that because HASKELL had pinched a young lady, therefore FORCE should shoot TOWNSEND; but the ways of the "code" are mysterious and past finding out. Messrs. FORCE, TOWNSEND, and two seconds, vaguely described as Messrs. C. and W., did not reason upon the matter, but armed themselves with shotguns and drove to the cemetery, as a cheerful and appropriate place for their meeting. Here they were met by a "Doctor," who, with a noble disregard of his business interests, tried to reconcile the duelists. His efforts were in vain. The combatants were placed in position, and fired at one another until TOWNSEND was sufficiently impregnated with buckshot to render him incapable of continuing the battle. By the aid of his antagonist, TOWNSEND was carried back to his house, though it is hardly probable that his family can make any further use of him. Mr. FORCE, in the handsomest way possible, "asked the family not to entertain any unkind feelings toward him, and at the same time offered them his hand." It does not appear that the offered hand was accepted, and we must therefore look for additional duels between FORCE and other members of the TOWNSEND family.

If our readers have followed this account, and illustrated it with chalk and blackboard, they doubtless understand precisely how far the Atlanta civil war has already extended. The pinch inflicted by HASKELL has involved FORCE and TOWNSEND in a duel, and necessitates another duel between their original seconds, HART and SMITH. HASKELL, of course, must fight somebody, and it is fair to suppose that his second and the respective seconds of HART and SMITH will succeed in finding fresh antagonists for themselves. There are additional TOWNSENDS who will insist upon taking shots at FORCE, and the editor who commented upon the difficulty will have to fight everybody concerned in it. The ultimate extent to which this quarrel may spread cannot be predicted, but when the anger of a pinched young lady involves extraneous men in duels, and moves the seconds of each duelist to send challenges of their own, it is plain that the combatants will increase in an arithmetical ratio which will very soon necessitate the appearance of every male citizen of Atlanta upon the field of honor. As the State of Georgia is one of those claimed by GREELEY, we may expect to find the Professor denouncing HASKELL as a tool of the Administration, and alleging that he was hired to inflict the pinch which is about to lead to the immolation of the entire white voting population of the city, and perhaps of the State, and thus give the Grant negroes an easy victory at the polls.

The Fowey Rocks.

It is generally conceded that a voyage from this City to Havana is decidedly more dangerous than a trip across the Atlantic. There is the danger of Cape Hatteras, close to which outward-bound steamers steer, in order to avoid the current of the Gulf Stream, and the protracted peril of the long run when skirting the Florida Reef. The Government has done much to lessen the dangers of this voyage, by the excellent system of light-houses which dot the coast from Sandy Hook to Key West; and, with one exception, there is little need for improvement in the number or position of these lights. There is one light-house, however, which was built years ago in precisely the wrong spot. Were this light to be removed to the reef on which it ought originally to have been placed, there is not a Captain in the Havana trade who would not feel grateful for the change.

The light-house in question stands on Cape Florida. Three or four miles seaward from Cape Florida lies the Fowey Rocks, a part of the great Florida Reef. Between these rocks and the Cape Florida light is a sound too shallow for navigation, while, at a little distance outside of the reef, the Gulf Stream sweeps on its northerly course with a current of three knots per hour. Every mariner knows how difficult it is to tell, within three miles, the distance of a light seen from a vessel's deck. In order, therefore, to make sure of clearing the Fowey Rocks, vessels bound to Havana from any port on our Atlantic coast are forced to run so far outside of the reef as to feel the full force of the opposing Gulf current. Now, were the Cape Florida light removed from its present position, and placed on the Fowey Rocks, vessels would be in no danger either of striking the rocks or of passing inside the reef and grounding on the shoals of the sound, but could keep sufficiently close to the reef to avoid almost entirely the current of the Gulf Stream. There is nothing in the situation or character of the Fowey rocks which forbids the placing of a light-house on them. Indeed, the light on Carysfort Reef, twenty-seven miles from the Fowey Rocks, stands in a position precisely similar to that in which the proposed Fowey light would stand.

The present Cape Florida light would be of little use were a light placed on the reef, and it could, therefore, be discontinued. The change suggested has for years been earnestly desired by every officer in the Havana trade, and, inasmuch as it would practically shorten the voyage to Havana, and decidedly lessen its perils, there can be but little doubt that it would be an eminently wise one.

Important to Naturalized Citizens.

Foreign-born residents of this City, who have waited until today to register their names, must be sure to carry their certificates of naturalization with them for the registry offices. The date of admission to citizenship will not be sufficient, for the inspectors may refuse to receive it. Yesterday, Mr. DELMONICO, of Fourteenth-street, met with a difficulty of this nature. Having been in the United States upward of forty years, and being so well known, he did not suppose it would be necessary to produce his certificate. However, the inspectors insisted that the precise date should be supplied, and he was obliged to go away without accomplishing his purpose. In the hurry and excitement incident to the labors of the last day, hundreds of such cases will occur if the precaution referred to be neglected. Many persons will try to snatch a moment during the dinner hour to register; but if they go unprepared, the chances are that they will fail to be enrolled. No other opportunity offers itself before the election, so that any negligence shown in this matter must result in a loss of the right to vote this year. The questions involved in the struggle in this City and State make it imperative on all true reformers to exercise the privilege of citizenship, and they should see to it that nothing shall interfere to prevent them from so doing.

Hooper C. Van Vorst.

The nomination of this gentleman as the candidate of the Republican Party and the Committee of Seventy for the Superior Court Bench recalls his past political and public career, showing him to have been always a consistent Republican. Mr. Van Vorst was born at Schenectady, in this State, his parents being of the old Knickerbocker stock. He entered Union College, where he studied several years, finally graduating with honors. Immediately after leaving college he began the study of law, and in 1842 was admitted in Albany, where he practiced successfully several years, during three of which he held the office of City Attorney. In 1853 he opened a law office in New-York, and has since then practiced the honorable profession with success. Politically Mr. Van Vorst has been a Republican since the establishment of the party, and has been prominent in his opposition to the corruption of the late City administration, early taking an active part in the decisive campaign of last Fall as a Reformer, and was President of the Reform organization of the Nineteenth Ward, the cause of common school education has always found in him a sincere advocate, and for several years he was a member of the Board of School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, subsequent to which he has also acted as Commissioner of Public Education. In 1867 Mr. Van Vorst was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the duties of which position he discharged with signal impartiality. At that time he was associated with Chas. P. Daly, now Chief Justice of that Court, and John R. Brady, now Supreme Court Judge. By an act of the last Legislature he was associated with Judge Sutherland and Mr. D. R. Jaques in a commission for the adjustment of street contracts. Beyond this he has neither held nor been a candidate for any office until nominated by the Republican Party and the Committee of Seventy for the Superior Court Judgeship.

Hon. Josiah Sutherland.

HON. Josiah Sutherland, the candidate of the Apollo Hall Democracy for City Judge, was born in Stamford, Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1808, and prepared for his college studies under the tuition of Judge Parker's father. He graduated from Union College, Connecticut, about the year 1826, and studied law for a year in the office of Samuel G. Huntington, at Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., finishing his studies in the office of Bushnell & Stebbins, Hudson, Columbia County. He was admitted to the bar in 1829, and shortly afterward went to South Carolina because of bad health. He remained there a year. On returning North he entered into partnership, at Johnstown, town of Livingstone, Columbia County, with Robert H. Morris, former Mayor and Recorder of New-York, and succeeded Mr. Morris in business when that gentleman removed to New-York City. He continued to practice law in Livingstone, and in 1831 was appointed District-Attorney of Columbia County, in which office he was continued for twelve or fifteen years. In 1856 he was elected to Congress to represent the Thirty-second Congressional District, having run against Judge Coles, having previously, in 1838, removed to Hudson City, N. Y., where he occupied the office of the late Ambrose L. Jordan, who had removed to New-York City. In the Spring of 1851 Mr. Sutherland came to this city and entered into partnership with Judge Monell. In 1857 he was elected to the Supreme Court Judgeship to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Whiting, for a term of six years, and immediately after, on the resignation of Charles O'Conor from the office of United States District-Attorney, was tendered that position by President Buchanan, but declined it. He was re-elected to the Supreme Court in the Fall of 1863 without opposition, and continued in that position for the full term of seven years, when he was succeeded by the Reform candidate, Mr. William C. Barrett, the present incumbent.

Benjamin K. Phelps.

Benjamin K. Phelps, the Republican candidate for the office of District-Attorney, was born at Haverhill, Mass., in 1843. In 1863, he graduated with distinction at Yale College, and subsequently removed to New-Hampshire, where he was engaged in the study of law for two years. He then came to New-York, and, after further legal study for one year, he was admitted to the Bar of this State. Mr. Phelps' advancement in his profession has been rapid. Thoroughly conversant with legal lore, and possessing a fervid eloquence, his nomination is generally regarded as a happy one. He was never a candidate for any public office, but filled with distinction the position of Assistant United States District-Attorney from 1866 to 1870.

Henry H. Anderson.

Henry H. Anderson, the Apollo Hall candidate for Supreme Court Judge, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1827, and graduated at Williams College, in that State, in 1845. He immediately came on to this City, and became connected with the office of the then Corporation Counsel, Judge Henry E. Davies, and during the period of his connection with that office, in November, 1849, was admitted to the Bar. He has since practiced law on an extensive scale in the Superior and Supreme Courts, except from 1860 to 1863, during which time he filled the office of Assistant Counsel to the late Judge Greene C. Bronson, who was then Corporation Counsel. He is well known among the profession in this City as a lawyer of long standing.

A BROOKLYN RALLY.

Immense Gathering of Citizens at the Academy of Music.

Unbounded Enthusiasm Displayed by the People—Speeches by Gen. Hawley and J. M. Van Cott.

The Republican mass-meeting at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, attracted a very large audience, every part of the spacious building being filled long before the speaking began. The stage was crowded with prominent citizens. The presence of ladies was one of the marked features of the meeting. The list of Vice-Presidents included the names of Samuel Daniels, James Winslow, W. A. Baldwin, A. S. Crowell, Judge French, L. H. Stegman and J. Carson Brevoort; and of Secretaries, S. B. Chittenden, Jr., John A. Buckingham, Garritt Bergen and S. B. Duryea. In one of the boxes sat Rev. Edward Beecher, with Mr. and Mrs. George Foote, of Guildford, Conn.

Mr. Franklin Woodruff called the meeting to order, and Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott was chosen to preside. Judge Van Cott, in the course of an introductory address, said:

The New-York *Tribune*—which says it is not an organ—[a laugh,] did us the favor to announce this morning that Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, would address this meeting. In these days it is refreshing to get something like truth from the *Tribune*, and I am happy to confirm its statement in that particular, and to say that a gentleman whose war record the *Tribune* said was a noble one, and who was always in the field promptly to meet the enemy, is here to-night. [Applause.] He will need no introduction from me. You know him and the country knows him, and he will speak for his country and his party to-night as a great patriot-soldier can speak upon such an occasion.

Judge Van Cott then went on briefly to review the course of the Republican Party and the administration of the Government since 1860. The question that pressed most at the present time, he said, was: "Has the time come when the Democratic Party is to be entitled to the confidence of the people?" Already the people had answered that question in their State elections. They wanted no change of Administration at present. [Applause.] What fault could be found with it? The peace of the country had been secured, the laws were enforced all over the Union; and, if there was any bloody chasm in existence, it was that of traitors who meant yet to be disloyal, and who yet believed in their "lost cause."

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. HAWLEY.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, who was then introduced, was greeted with repeated rounds of applause. At the beginning of his remarks he said, that in the recent struggle to save the Union, the Democratic Party had stood on the wrong side from beginning to end, though many of its leaders claimed to be the only men who understood the American people, and that great, boastful organization said even that it was the United States. That party, with its great "statesmen," heaven save the mark! was the greatest failure ever known in political history. Its first mistake was to say that there was no power to crush the rebellion by force; and the American people said: "If you do not find the power, we will get it." Then it declared the great war to be a failure, and opposed all the chief measures of reconstruction and the amendments to the Constitution; and the American people, whom they said they understood, over-rode them every time. [Applause.] What now could the Democracy make an issue upon? Upon internal revenue taxation, the payment of the national debt, the national banking system, the tariff? They made none upon those questions. Well, there was the foreign policy of the Administration. What was there in that. The national flag was respected the world over. Was there any reason, then, why the Republican party should be turned out of power? He pointed with pride to the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an enterprise which the Democrats persistently refused to encourage; to the Homestead law, which, year after year, they refused to pass; to the demolition of the old doctrine—"once a subject always a subject"—to Gen. Grant's enlightened treatment of the Indians, one of the brightest chapters in the history of the present time. When the line of battle for the campaign of 1872 was drawn up, the Democracy could not be found. But they had been doing the best they could in advance, and getting up, in Washington, investigations of all kinds. There was the investigation into the Chorpenning claim, and into the Secor claim, and the New York Custom-house, and the French arms sale—fifteen investigations going on at the same time! They found wrongs here and there, and the Republicans wanted to correct them. Some wrongs were found in New-York, and they were put right. In all their investigations they did not find enough to make one good campaign pamphlet. [Loud applause.] Then they charged the Administration with extravagance, when from session to session the taxes had been constantly reduced. Gen. Hawley continued at considerable length, with frequent criticisms of Horace Greeley, exposing his uncertainty and instability, and asked his audience which had their confidence, he or Gen. Grant? He was listened to with unabated interest to the end. Upon the close of his speech the meeting adjourned.

Have You Registered?

This is the last day of Registry in New-York and Brooklyn. If you have not yet registered your name as a voter do so at once, or you will lose your vote. This is an important duty, and must not be neglected.

THE GRAND JURY.

Scene in the Court of Oyer and Terminer—Indictment Against James H. Ingersoll and Other Members of the Ring.

The Grand Jury again met yesterday morning, and after a short deliberation repaired to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, with about thirty indictments, the result of their recent labors.

Upon entering the Court-room the jury handed the District-Attorney the large batch of indictments, with the evident expectation of their being discharged from further duty, but in this they were disappointed, being ordered to meet again this day to consider certain evidence against some prominent local politicians. Before the jury retired, Mr. Dukes, of the firm of Fellows & Dukes, attorneys, asked the District-Attorney to let him know the names of the persons indicted, as he wished to offer bail for one person who was momentarily expecting indictment, and desired to prevent his case getting into the hands of the Sheriff. Mr. Garvin replied that he was not able to give the names of any of the persons indicted until after their arrest. Mr. Dukes then, amid much amusement, intimated that his client was a member of the late Ring, and his conscience troubled him so much that he was desirous of avoiding arrest, and therefore offered immediate bail. Further, it had been stated in certain of the newspapers that his client had been indicted some days ago for serious offenses. The District-Attorney said that he was not responsible for newspaper statements, and that when the arrests were made, Mr. Dukes' client would discover whether or not he was one of the indicted parties. Mr. Dukes then retired, much discomfited. In conversation with the TIMES reporter, he declined to give his client's name, but endeavored to make it appear that said client was not a politician, nor even a "Ring" tradesman.

Of the thirty indictments presented yesterday by the Grand Jury, the majority of them have been ascertained to refer to ordinary criminal offenses, but it can now be stated positively that among them was one against James H. Ingersoll, and also another against the Court-house Commissioners, Ingersoll, Coman and Norton. That indictments were also presented against other members of the Ring, there is no room for doubt. Sheriff Brennan admitted that important indictments had been presented yesterday by the Grand Jury, but up to 4 P. M. no orders of arrest had come into his hands.

Yesterday afternoon it was reported at the Sheriff's office that Mr. Neil Bryant had been looking for Mr. Judson Jarvis, with Mr. William H. Florence. The latter, who is Thomas C. Fields' bondsman in two indictments, desired to be relieved, and offered to surrender Fields, whose whereabouts he was familiar with. Not being able to find Mr. Jarvis, who was out at the time, they left. As the report could not be substantiated last evening, and as Fields is believed to be out of town in concealment, the rumor was probably incorrect.

A WORD FOR GREELEY.

Anna Dickinson at the Cooper Institute Last Evening—Her Views on Political Affairs.

The announcement that Anna Dickinson would deliver a political lecture in favor of Horace Greeley, drew a fair-sized audience to Cooper Institute last evening. Seats on the platform were occupied by John Cochrane and others of like stamp, many of whom were accompanied by ladies. Miss Dickinson opened the lecture by propounding the query, "Is the war ended?" No one responded audibly to the interrogation, and she continued:

We are ready to look at this question stripped of its sophistry. Is there now the sound of battle in the South, or is the nation at peace? Is there a contest between the boys in gray and the boys in blue? The Republican Party bases its claims for support upon this hypothesis. If there is such a contest, then the policy of the Administration must be framed in one way; if not, in another. The leaders of the Republican Party would make us believe that the war still continues, and that we must support those men who supported Gen. Grant during the war of the rebellion, that now, as then, we may be carried through a dreadful crisis. But if the war does not continue; if there is no sound of strife on Southern fields; if the boys in gray and the boys in blue no longer meet in deadly combat, then there is no need to support these men. Their day of usefulness to the Republic has passed. We must elect those men to office who have not war in their minds, but peace and reconciliation; who are ready to heal old wounds and prevent new ones from being opened; who will see that the nation is not hurled into civil strife, but will be insured a lasting and favorable peace. The Republican Party leaders hold up President Grant as a model official. Now, what kind of a man is he? Has he not accepted gifts since he has been in office? His friends defend his course, and say he has a right to do so. Has he not put men in office who have stolen, plundered, and used the money of the people for corrupt purposes? Has he not done many things which are more than questionable?

Miss Dickinson continued to assail the course of President Grant, and reiterated the accusations with which the Greeley organs are crowded. In the course of the harangue she managed to drag in the names of many of the prominent statesmen who support President Grant, and endeavored to so construe their remarks as to make it appear that they were insincere in his support. After a lengthy tirade, she remarked that it is a most despicable thing for any voter to be astride of the fence. He ought to have an opinion one way or the other, and express it by his ballot at the polls. The man who has the right to vote and don't is a coward.

Miss Dickinson next acknowledged her inability to deal with the financial problems of the country, but proceeded to elaborate upon a few topics upon which she claimed to be posted. She alluded to "centralization," which she claimed was a feature of President Grant's Administration, and thought it was a bad plan for the Government to reach out to any section of the country and take a special interest in its local affairs. She announced that there are "but two ways to govern a country—by public opinion and by the sword." This information was coupled with the query, "By which will you be governed?" Those who had opinions kept them a profound secret, and Miss Dickinson still further interrogated the audience: "Who saved the country?" One auditor shouted "Grant;" another called out "The army;" still another answered "The Republican Party."

After a fulsome eulogy of Horace Greeley and a further tirade against President Grant, Miss Dickinson closed her lecture with an exhortation to the soreheads to stand firm and look out for the interests of the Republic.

REGISTER TODAY.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Saturday, Oct. 26.

Lowville, (P. M.)	Hon. Henry Wilson. Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Johnstown, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Johnstown, (Evening)	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Cooperstown, (P. M.)	Gov. Sidney Perham. Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Central Park Garden, 7th-av. and 59th-st., N. Y.	Hon. E. Delafield Smith. Horace Russell. Col. W. C. Holbrook.
Mohawk	Gen. Adam E. King.
Sandy Hill	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Taberg	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Perry	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Borodino	Hon. D. J. Mitchell.
Tottenville	Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis. Col. T. B. Thorpe.
North Sterling	Hon. A. B. Getty. J. R. Van Wormer.
Oriskany	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
West Hurley	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Grove	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Sand Lake, (P. M.)	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Peru	Gen. Wm. H. Morris. Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
East Greenbush, (Ev'g.)	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Decatur	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Jewett Heights	Hon. Francis Silvester. Samuel P. Ives.
Nicholsville	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Bath	Gen. Jas. R. O'Beirne.
Union Mills	Hon. Wm. A. Sackett.
Auburn	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Evans Mills	Frederick G. Gedney. Dr. H. S. Hendee.
South Bradford	Gen. Thos. M. Hite.
Pearsall's, Long Island	Hon. L. Bradford Prince.
100th-st., near 9th-av., N. Y.	Willitt Denike, Jr.
Ceres	W. F. Bement.
Croton Dam	Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Hannibal Village	Hon. Wm. E. Lansing. John J. Lamoree.
Wyoming	Lieut. S. D. Smith.
Taylor Centre	Prof. C. A. Peake. E. P. Fancher.
Auburn	Matthew J. Dolphin.
Scott	Harrison Hoyt. R. F. Wright.
Friendship	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Dekalb	Hon. A. X. Parker.
Brier Hill	Hon. Stillman Foote.
No. 475 9th-av., New-York	George W. Bungay.
Horseheads	Hon. Tracy Beadle. Col. J. E. Thurston.
Chemung	Hon. E. N. Frisbie. J. T. Davidson.
Pine Valley	Hon. G. L. Smith. Hon. J. I. Nicks.
Petersburg	J. C. Greene. S. Foster.
Delhi	W. H. Johnson.
North Hamden	B. F. Gerowe. J. M. Preston.
Bovina	H. F. Davidson. A. C. Crosby.
Wilton	David F. Ritchie. S. P. Briggs.
Lorraine	Prof. H. Smith. Watson M. Rogers.
East Rodman	Joseph Mullin, Jr. Charles H. Waitz.
Military Corners	Fred Lansing. Edgar C. Emerson.
Kent	O. H. Miller.
Trumansburg	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
McLean	Marcus Lyon. Dr. Newcomb.
Schudt's Corners	Albert Haught. Dr. E. Storck.
East Aurora	Rev. D. H. Muller. Henry W. Box.
South Owego	Lyman Settle. Major H. H. Rouse.
Cowlesville	Hon. G. G. Hoskins.
Monday, Oct. 28.	
Utica	Hon. George S. Boutwell.
Newburg, (P. M.)	Gen. B. F. Butler. Hon. B. G. Noble. Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Hamilton, (P. M.)	Gov. Sidney Perham. Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Jamestown	Hon. Glenni W. Scofield.
Dunkirk	Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood.
Rome	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Ava	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Middle Granville	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Port Jervis	Hon. William Williams. Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Glenham	Hon. Charles L. Beale.
Avon	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Washingtonville	Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
West Stockholm	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Republican Head-quarters, Brooklyn	Gen. Daniel Ullman.
Mexico	Hon. William E. Lansing.
Rosendale	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Kinderhook	William H. Johnson.
Staatsburg	Hon. Francis J. Silvester.
Lincoln Hall, 33d-st. and 8th-av	Willitt Denike, Jr. Charles H. Knox.
Crescent	Hon. Wm. A. Sackett.
Feit's Mills	Frederick G. Gedney.
Pound Ridge	George W. Bungay.
Haverstraw	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Wheeler	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Plank Road	W. F. Bement.
Bleecker	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Glen Aubrey	Hon. P. W. Hopkins. Major N. D. Maffitt.
Bleecker Buildings, N. Y.	Hon. Allard Anthony. Gen. J. M. Thayer.
Gallupsville	Col. Anson S. Wood. Wm. H. Engell.
West Edmiston	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Weston	Hon. Charles T. Mills. Hon. Jesse Lyon.
Newark, N. J.	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Potsdam Junction	Hon. A. X. Parker. Hon. C. O. Tappan.
Hopkinton	Hon. C. T. Hulburd.
Colton	John I. Gilbert.
Woodsburg, Long Island	W. T. B. Milliken.
Massena	Geo. Z. Erwin. T. H. Swift.
Edwardsville	R. G. Pettibone.
Ellenburg	Gen. Wm. H. Morris. Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Van Ettenville	J. T. Davidson.
Belfast	Gen. Jas. R. O'Beirne.
Glen Aubrey	Hon. P. W. Hopkins. Major N. D. Maffitt.
Wellsburg	Seymour Dexter. Col. H. M. Smith.
Sackett's Harbor	Charles R. Skinner. Watson M. Rogers.
Le Raysville	Joseph Mullin, Jr. Edgar C. Emerson.
Great Bend	Fred. Lansing. Charles H. Waltz.
Tremont	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
South Butler	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Republican Head-quarters, Brooklyn	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
East Glenville	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn	Hon. Robert Sewell. Gen. J. C. Jackson.
Stillwater Centre	Hon. Neil Gilmour.
Mott's Corners	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Bainbridge	Hon. E. H. Prindle.
Plymouth	D. L. Atkins. J. J. Sayles.
Boyntonville	John C. Greene.
Tonawanda	Albert Haight. Thad. C. Davis.
Shepard's Settlement	Harrison Hoyt.
South Apalachin	Hon. Wm. Smyth. Lyman Settle.
Catlin Hill	Harrison Bostwick. Maj. H. H. Rouse.
Nos. 46 and 48 E. Houston street, New York	Col. J. W. De Costa.
Tuesday, Oct. 29.	
Poughkeepsie	Hon. George S. Boutwell.
Auburn, (P. M.)	Gen. Benj. F. Butler. Hon. B. G. Noble. Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Lockport	Hon. John Sherman.
Medina	Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood.
Waverley	Hon. William Williams. Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Olean	Hon. Glenni W. Scofield.
Cazenovia	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Cambridge	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Prospect	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Richford	Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Castleton	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Northport	Gen. John M. Thayer.
Tully	Hon. R. H. Duell. W. J. Wallace.
Norfolk	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Parish	Hon. Wm. E. Lansing.
Kerhonkson	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Riverhead	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
Wellsville	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Richmondville	Col. Anson S. Wood. John F. Hazleton.
Jamaica	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Bainbridge	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Brewster's	W. T. B. Milliken.
Mt. Kisco	Hon. James R. Angell. O. H. Miller.
Reynoldsville	Hon. Charles T. Mills. Hon. Jesse Lyon.
South Rutland	Frederick G. Gedney.
Towlesville	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Belleville	W. F. Bement.
Mount Vernon	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Pope's Mills	R. G. Pettibone.
Depeyster's	Hon. Stillman Foote.
Russell	John J. Gilbert.
Louisville Landing	J. R. Brinkerhoff.
Champlain	Gen. Wm. H. Morris. Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Monticello	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Bay Ridge	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Doe's Corners	J. S. L'Amoreux. David F. Ritchie.
Big Flats	Seymour Dexter. John T. Davidson.
Angelica	Gen. James R. O'Beirne.
Sterlingville	Watson M. Rogers. Joseph Mullin, Jr.
Ilion	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Coeymans	Hon. Matthew Hale. Grenville Tremain. A. B. Voorhees.
Truxton	Hon. G. N. Kennedy. Hon. Charles Foster.
Afton	James W. Glover.
Guilford	Hon. E. H. Prindle.
Pitcher	H. M. Aylesworth.
East Pharsalia	D. L. Atkins. J. I. Sayles.
South Plymouth	R. A. Stanton. J. W. Church.
Appomattox Club, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st. & 3d-av.	Hon. Abraham Wakeman.
West Brighton, S. I.	Horatio Russell. Col. W. C. Holbrook.
Rockville Centre	Willitt Denike, Jr.
Ninth Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Hart's Falls	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Marietta	Hon. F. A. Lyman. A. J. Northrup.
Wilseyville	Lyman Settle. Dr. E. L. Lyon.
Gibson Corners	W. Smyth. W. H. Blair.
Perry	Hon. G. G. Hoskins.
Varysburg	Hon. Byron Healy.
Wednesday, Oct. 30.	
Cooper Institute, New-York	Hon. George S. Boutwell. Hon. James G. Blaine.
Syracuse	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Batavia	Hon. John Sherman.
Herkimer	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Watkins, (P. M.)	Gen. B. F. Butler. Hon. B. G. Noble. Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Elmira	Gen. B. F. Butler. Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Oswego	Hon. Henry Smith. Hon. D. G. Fort.
Brockport	Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood. Gen. John C. Robinson. Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Owego	Hon. Glenni W. Scofield.
Riverhead	Gen. John M. Thayer.
Cortland	Hon. William Williams.
Katonah	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Greene	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Aurora	Hon. H. V. Howland.
Weedsport	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Havana, (Evening)	Hon. Butler G. Noble. Hon. Charles T. Mills. Hon. Jesse Lyon.
Randolph	Hon. James A. Briggs.
White Plains	W. T. B. Milliken.
Bedford, (P.M. and Evening)	Rev. L. H. King. Gen. J. S. Catlin. Hon. J. G. Sawyer.
Pulaski	Hon. D. J. Mitchell.
Cincinnatus	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Mamaroneck	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Rogersville	Gen. T. M. Hite.
Pratt's Mills	Gen. James R. O'Beirne.
Amboy	Hon. Wm. E. Lansing.
Catskill	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Mechanics' Hall, Utica	Rev. R. G. Jones. Rev. H. Humphreys. J. W. Jones.
Ox Bow	Fred. Lansing. Charles H. Waitz.
Brunswick	Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie.
Plessis	Joseph Mullin, Jr. Watson M. Rogers.
Shingle Creek	Gen. Bradley Winslow. Charles R. Skinner.
Parishville	Col. A. D. Shaw.
Stone Ridge	Hon. G. L. Maynard.
West Glenville	Col. Austin A. Yates.
Jefferson	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Otego	Hon. H. R. Washbon.
Wassaic	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Champion	F. G. Gedney.
Warwarsing	George W. Bungay.
Belfast	W. F. Bement.
Clifton, Staten Island	Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
Glen Cove	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Newman's Hall, 495 9th-av.	Hon. Robert Sewell.
Madrid	Hon. C. T. Hulburd.
Fowler	R. G. Pettibone.
North Lawrence	Stillman Foote.
Hermon	John J. Gilbert.
Henvelton	H. R. James.
South Colton	George Z. Erwin. T. H. Swift.
Galeville, (P. M.)	Hon. H. G. Eastman. James G. Graham.
Coventry, (P. M.)	Geo. W. Ray. Isaac S. Newton.
Linckleon	H. M. Aylsworth.
North Norwich	Stephen Holden. C. A. Fuller.
South Otselic	Hon. E. H. Prindle.
Preston	W. H. Hyde. R. A. Dunning.
North New-Berlin	D. L. Atkins. J. J. Sayles.
Ley Roy	Hon. Richard Crowley. Hon. George G. Hoskins.
Morrisania	Horace Russel. Col. W. C. Holbrook.
Southold	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
French Settlement	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Arcade	L. Mix. Byron Healy.
Thursday, Oct. 31.	
Hornellsville, (P. M.)	Gen. B. F. Butler. Hon. Butler G. Noble. Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Binghamton	Hon. John Sherman.
Hudson	Hon. James G. Blaine.
Little Falls	Hon. Glenni W. Scofield.
Lyons	Hon. William Williams.
Latimer Hall, Brooklyn	Gen. J. T. Owen.
Dansville, (P. M.)	Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood. Gen. John C. Robinson. Gen. B. F. Bruce.
Greenwich	Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Fonda	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Sag Harbor	Gen. John M. Thayer.
Little Valley	Hon. James A. Briggs.
East Bloomfield	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Kinderhook	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Hancock	Hon. Allard Anthony.
West 50th-st. Church, N. Y.	Rev. L. H. King.
Fulton	Hon. Horace V. Howland. Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Fifteenth Ward Wigwam, Brooklyn	Horace Russell. Hon. Robert Sewell.
Stephentown	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Moira	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Woodstock	Hon. Geo. L. Maynard.
Stamford	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
South Salem	Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Alpine	Hon. Charles T. Mills. Hon. Jesse Lyon.
Fishkill, on Hudson	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
Moriaville	Hon. Auston A. Yates.
Carlisle	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Armonck	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Natural Bridge	F. G. Gedney.
Barkerville	Neil Gilmour.
Bloomingburg	George W. Bungay.
Caneadea	W. F. Bement.
Prussian Settlement	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Oyster Bay	Willitt Denike, Jr.
Sand Lake	Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie.
Marion	J. T. M. Davis. Rollin Tracey.
Sand Bank	Hon. W. E. Lansing. W. H. Baker.
Marathon	Hon. George A. Kennedy. Harrison Hoyt.
Columbus	H. M. Aylesworth.
McDonough	Wm. H. Hyde. Charles Shumway.
Sherburne	Hon. E. H. Prindle. Isaac S. Newton.
North Pharsalia	D. L. Atkins. J. I. Sayles.
Stephentown Flats	Hon. M. I. Townsend.
Spring Brook	George Wadsworth. Ismar S. Ellison.
Southampton	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Schultzville	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Halsey Valley	Hon. Wm. Smyth. Capt. E. B. Gere.
South Warsaw	Laurence Mix.
Bridge-st. Church, Br'klyn	Rev. W. F. Butler.
Friday, Nov. 1.	
Dunkirk (P. M.)	Gen. B. F. Butler. Hon. B. G. Noble. Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Albany	Hon. James G. Blaine.
Ithaca	Hon. John Sherman.
Rondout	Hon. Glenni W. Scofield.
Glens Falls	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Ellicottville	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Patchogue	Gen. John M. Thayer.
Lima	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Harlem Hall, New-York	Hon. Allard Anthony. Rev. L. H. King.
Genesee	Gen. B. F. Bruce. Gen. John C. Robinson.
Whitehall	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Genoa	Hon. Horace V. Howland.
Fort Covington	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Phoenicia	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Stottsville	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Prattsburg	Hon. H. Boardman Smith. Col. A. H. Chase.
Melrose	Rev. Henry H. Garnet. Willitt Denike, Jr.
Duanesburg	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Sharon Hill	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Mecklenburg	Hon. Charles T. Mills. Hon. Jesse Lyon.
Highland Falls	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Carthage	Frederick G. Gedney.
Wurtsboro	George W. Bungay.
Croghan	Major J. C. F. Beyland.
Croton Falls	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
Bridgehampton	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Sandy Creek	Hon. W. E. Lansing. W. H. Baker.
Harford	Hon. George N. Kennedy. George B. Jones.
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In Buffalo there are not well horses enough to carry merchandise through the streets. Boats on the Erie Canal are tied up from one end to the other, and thousands of tons of produce cannot reach market. In Rochester the Common Council has established a regulation for hand carts, there being no horses to truck goods, and it is with difficulty that they can be obtained to attend funerals. The President of the United States has sent instructions to our Consuls on the Canadian line to prevent the further importation of diseased horses. There are probably 12,000 sick horses in New-York and Brooklyn today. The disease travels in the air, and seems to attack about one-third of the horses in a stable at the same instant. Then others come down by degrees. It exhibits three phases—the catarrhal, rheumatic, and gastro-erysipelatous, and all termed *epizootic influenza*.

Its treatment is not understood, and the disease is frequently fatal. The animal must be kept unusually warm and clean. The legs, throat, &c., washed with emollients. The Centaur Liniment seems to be the specific acting both upon the glands and joints, and superior to turpentine, opodeldoc or capsicum. When the throat, belly and legs of the animal are early rubbed with this liniment, and cloths saturated with it bound on the legs, the disease is checked and the animal soon recovers. The nose and eyes should be frequently sponged with warm water. The feed must be soft mash—carrots and salted hay. The water must not be cold, but tepid. When the cough has become severe, give warm flax-seed tea, with a little spirits of nitre and belladonna and muriate of ammonia, in small doses, three times a day. But an absolute preventive to horses taking the disease is the early use of the Centaur Liniment, the effects of which are simply wonderful, and warm, clean bedding, with no exposure or hard work.—*Tribune.*

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Among the original articles prepared for the TIMES of SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 27, will be found the following:

ATHLETIC SPORTS, being a description of the different athletic and popular games for young men and boys. All needful information relative to foot-ball, fives, tennis, racket and other diversions calculated to improve the physique of young men and afford them needful amusement is given in this article.

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MARRIED.

ATTERBURY—LAWRENCE.—In St. George's Church, on Wednesday, 23d inst., by Rev. William T. Sabine, LEWIS B. ATTERBURY, of Paterson, N. J., to ANNIE TOWNSEND, daughter of the late Richard Lawrence, of this City.

BLACKLEDGE—RANDELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Oct. 16, 1872, by Rev. P. V. Van Buskirk, BENJAMIN F. BLACKLEDGE to AMELIA C., youngest daughter of John S. Randell, Esq., of Closter, N. J.

CHILD—AUCHINCLOSS.—At Grace Church, on Thursday, the 24th October, by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Mr. LEWIS P. CHILD to MARY BALDWIN, daughter of Hugh Auchincloss.

DAY—YATES.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 24, at the residence of Seymour Scott, Esq., by Rev. P. R. Day, late of Saratoga Springs, assisted by Rev. R. Yates, of Boston, E. C. DAY, of Horseheads, to NELLIE M., daughter of J. W. Yates, of Eastern Rapids, Mich.

LINES—MYER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1872, by Rev. Father Rotchford, O. P., ORLANDO K. LINES to FANNIE M., youngest daughter of the late Abraham D. Myer, all of this City. No cards.

RUSSELL—GILSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, at the residence of Judge M. R. M. Wallace, Chicago, Ill., by Rev. Dr. Ryder, WILLIAM INGRAHAM RUSSELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ELLA OLIVE, youngest daughter of Mrs. G. W. Gilson, of Chicago. No cards.

SHOEMAKER—RAY.—On Thursday, Oct. 10, in Trinity Church, Wilmington, Del., by Rev. Wm. J. Frost, D. D., Rector, assisted by Rev. Henry P. Hay, D. D., LL. D., BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, of Wilmington, Del., and LUCY, daughter of James E. Ray, of New-York.

STILLMAN—TRACY.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, at the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Buddington, Mr. FRANKLIN W. STILLMAN, of this City, to Miss OLLIE TRACY, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BIDWELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, aged 73 years.

The funeral services will take place at the University-place Church, corner of 10th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

CARTER.—At Elmira, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 23, EDWARD CARTER, late of this City.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av., between 45th and 46th sts., on Saturday, this day, at 11 A. M.

DE CORDOVA.—On the night of the 24th inst., GEORGE, son of Rafael J. and Fanny de Cordova.

The funeral will take place from the Sturtevant House, 28th and 29th sts., Broadway, on Monday, 28th inst., (his 20th birthday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARSH.—On Thursday night, Oct. 24, after a short illness, JAMES MARSH, of this City, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 31 5th-av., on Monday, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M.

MILLS.—At Rye, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 25, PHEBE, daughter of Abner and Mary A. Mills.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye Station on the arrival of the train which leaves New-York at 11½ A. M.

McLEOD.—At High Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 25, 1872, JENNIE B., eldest daughter of David McLeod, and wife of Smith A. De Voe.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father at High Bridge, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M. Train leaves Central Depot at 11 A. M. for High Bridge.

MORGAN.—Oct. 24, at his residence, No. 13 East 36th-st., in the 35th year of his age, CHARLES MORGAN, son of the late Matthew Morgan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral Saturday, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Ascension Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

RIACH.—On Friday, Oct. 25, CHRISTIAN ESDALE, wife of the late James Riach, of London, England, in the 74th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 226 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

SACKETT.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 23, 1872, WM. H. SACKETT, aged 73, for many years associated with the Mercantile Agency, New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 42 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 27, at 2½ o'clock.

SCHROEDER.—On the 25th inst., at the Baptist Home for the Aged, Miss CATHARINE H. SCHROEDER, aged 85 years, 7 months.

Her friends and the members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the Home, No. 47 Grove-st.

THURSTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 24, HENRY W. THURSTON, only son of the late Jasper A. Thurston.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Chapel of the First Baptist Church, corner 39th-st. and Park-av., New-York City, on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 9½ A. M.

VREELAND.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, ELIZA B. VREELAND, widow of the late Hartmann Vreeland, deceased, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in the City of Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J. Carriages will be at the Pamrapo Station, to meet the 12¾ P. M. train from New-York.

WILLIAMS.—At Rahway, N. J., Friday morning, 25th inst., HENRIETTA, eldest daughter of Chas. P. and Elizabeth Williams.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, in Grand-st., opposite Irving-st., Rahway, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:10 and 9¼ A. M.

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A MEETING

Will be held under the auspices of the Ninth Congressional District Campaign Club, in Central Park Garden, corner 59th-st and 7th-av., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the nomination of DAVID B. MELLISH for Congress. Addresses by Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, HORACE RUSSELL, Esq., JOHN R. RUSSELL, Esq., and Col. WM. C. HOLBROOK. The Glee Club will sing the "Song of the Kuklux" in full Kuklux costume. Silberberg's orchestra will be in attendance.

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WILLIAM A. DARLING.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

FOR CONGRESS, EIGHTH DISTRICT,

IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards, and that portion of the XXIst Ward lying west of 3d-av.,

JOHN D. LAWSON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,

BERNARD BIGLIN.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, Chairman of Convention.
SPENCER KIRBY, Secretary.

REGULAR

GERMAN REFORM TAX-PAYERS AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY, FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,

PHILIP J. SEITER.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY.—THE Executive Committee of the "Independent Democratic Central Association of the City and County of New-York," will meet at their head-quarters, Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East 13th-st., at 8 o'clock P. M., Oct. 26. W. S. HILLYER, Chairman.
J. F. CHAPIN, Secretary.

JUDGE BEDFORD.

The Bar Association acted like itself when it declined to approve the nomination of G. S. Bedford for City Judge. None knew better than himself why the ban was placed on him. Yet some one (in bravado?) demanded the reasons why, and it seems he would have got no reasons if some friend of Tweed (or friend of Bedford?) had not answered promptly, "Because he refused to bail W. M. Tweed." The *Herald* gloats over this in an editorial, and evidently thinks (with its interior friends) that reformers are to be largely caught in the net thus adroitly spread for them. Are reformers so foolish? "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of *any bird*." "Are *ye* not much better than *they*?" Judge Bedford is widely reported as acting judicially so as repeatedly to evoke the indignant remonstrance of the District-Attorney in a recent trial, where his favor toward an ecclesiastical order, vigorously but secretly engaged in an unscrupulous defense of an inexcusable homicide, might bring him large support for renomination and re-election this Fall. In the recent report of proceedings before the State Commissioners of Public Charities, at the House of Refuge, a picture is given of the trial of one of the boys last Summer, before Bedford, Judge, for the killing of a keeper, Calvert, an unoffending person, without any provocation; and no Judge capable of what he did on that occasion should be re-elected. Of the testimony given, not one-third related to the matter on trial. Out of fifteen witnesses on the defense, only one spoke of that matter. The Judge manifested a passionate animosity against the House of Refuge, which he put on trial without a citation, and of course without possible defense. And when the prisoner's counsel appealed to some mysterious authority, "which no being on earth should bid him doubt," under which he was acting, the Judge seemed to bow to its will as implicitly as the counsel, for some of his rulings were as independent of the law as the verdict of the jury proved to be independent of the Court. Some of the best legal authority in the State has pronounced that trial a judicial outrage. Shall we become beasts of burden, to carry this man up again to the Bench of justice on which he has shown himself so unworthy to sit?

WM. HAW, JR.,

AND THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The lecture of Mr. Froude on Monday evening was concluded with a sentence that brought emphatic response from his audience. He said the opinion was often expressed that corruption was inevitable under free government, but that free governments must suppress corruption, or corruption would destroy free government. The remark was apposite to our own condition, and especially to our present circumstances. The people and the Press are demanding honest representation in the Legislature, but the politicians are day and night engaged in fixing things so as to bring themselves, by a sort of machinery everybody understands, into nomination for the places the people are to fill. This is the crime of our politics. At this time we shall have some candidates the people sought, and who come reluctantly to accept the nominations. But it seems clear that we are to have others who have forced themselves into nominations.

Good citizens, anxious for an honest Legislature, would never nominate for the Assembly a politician living by his trade, and proposing to pay himself for his sacrifices by such advantages as members of the Legislature are known to possess. Last year, Mr. William Haw, Jr., whom no one that knew him dreamed of for such a place, forced himself by the Conventions he had packed into the nomination of the Republican Party for the Senate.

Republicans called on the leaders in the City to require Haw's withdrawal, and seconded that motion by going into the public meetings and denouncing his nomination, giving plainly the reasons why. These measures were successful, and Haw withdrew under the compelling power.

But Haw seems inevitable, and, unwarned by the past, is again before the people, as the Republican candidate for Assembly. He is ground out by a mill worked by Ward politicians and owned by himself, and he will find the people altogether too careful of their own interests to let him win the place he covets. It is an offense on the part of even the politicians to offer such a candidate as Mr. Haw, and they will see this at an early day. The people of the District know Mr. Haw, and that means he cannot be elected to the Assembly.

AT A MEETING OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT JAMES O'BRIEN ASSOCIATION, held at their Club-rooms, No. 1,389 3d-av., corner 79th-st., Hon. Wm. A. Darling was unanimously indorsed for member of Congress for the Tenth Congressional District.

ANDREW KELLY, President.
GEORGE LEACOCK, Secretary.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-York to get supplied with Fire-works, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Hats, Caps and Capes, &c., &c., for Clubs, Processions, Meetings, &c., is at the manufacturer's office, No. 112 Chambers-st., New-York. Call on or address E. F. LINTON, and satisfy yourself.

POLITICAL GOODS.
JOSEPH B. PURDY, who for thirty years has made the supply of POLITICAL GOODS and FIRE-WORKS a specialty, offers to furnish all kinds of articles needed in this campaign, whether Flags, Transparencies, Banners, Badges, Torches, Uniforms or Fire-works, at the lowest market rates, at No. 32 Maiden-lane, New-York.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.—A regular meeting will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING at Oriental Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 18th-st. By order.
WM. H. NEILSON, President
SAMUEL J. GLASS, Secretary.

DAILY SKANDINAVISK POST, NO. 27 Chatham-st.—Advertisements published in the above-named paper, the only Scandinavian daily paper in New-York, will reach all the Scandinavians in New-York and Brooklyn.

GERMAN POLITICAL PRINTING, viz: Posters in black or colored, circulars, &c., executed at short notice, at M. W. SIEBERT'S Steam Job Printing Office, No. 26 Frankfort-st.

REPUBLICAN AND REFORM CANDIDATE for Assistant Alderman, Twenty-first Assembly District, OTIS T. HALL.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly, Twenty-first Assembly District, WILLIAM HAW, Jr.

GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CAPS at fifteen cents a piece, No. 15 Warren-st.
L. SUSMANN & CO.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSSMAN & CO.

POLITICAL PRINTING, SUCH AS posters, circulars, tickets, &c., promptly executed at HOLMAN'S, corner Centre and White sts.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.—GRANT CAPE, CAP and torch, $2. KELLEY & CO., No. 95 John-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.
LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Buyers of this Sauce are cautioned to avoid the numerous counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New-York,
Agents for the United States.

THE MASSENA WATER In Kidney Affections.
Says P. H. Kingsland, Esq., No. 250 West 14th-st., New-York.: "My daughter, aged eighteen, was much reduced by ulcerous affections of the kidneys, attended with fever and extreme debility. By the use of these Waters she is restored to perfect health." Depot No. 363 Bowery, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $25; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 26, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 8 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

WEDDING NOTES, ENVELOPES AND cards, new styles, by A. DEMAREST, Practical Engraver, No. 182 Broadway. Ball cards, fine note-paper, monograms, seals, &c.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

ON MARRIAGE.—HAPPY RELIEF FOR young men. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Oct. 25, Allen, Dooley & Henriques, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas S. Henry, Esq., referee, sold a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, (latter 20 by 102.2,) situate on the south side of East Seventy-fourth-street, 280 feet east of Madison-avenue, for $5,100, over and above a mortgage amounting, with interest, costs, &c., to $19,500, making the total price realized $24,600. The purchaser was L. R. Frankfield, and the property sold cheap, for the house is a first-class one. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Levi A. Fuller, Esq., referee, disposed of the premises known as No. 9 Elizabeth-street, between Bayard and Canal streets, embracing a lot, 25 by 94.5, with two three-story brick buildings, front and rear respectively, and stables thereon, sold for $14,000 to Peter V. Husted. In reference to the other foreclosure sale of the day, namely, house and lot No. 151 East Forty-ninth-street, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., nothing was done, and the suit has probably been settled. Wm. Kennelly conducted two Sheriff's sales at which the following City real estate was sold: One four-story brick house and lot, No. 35 Great Jones-street, between Broadway and the Bowery, late the residence of Stephen Cumberling, deceased, sold for $23,000 to C. M. Taylor, and four full lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, sold to John Pyne for $113,000. These were the blindest sales we have ever seen conducted at the Exchange, the legal notices containing nothing conveying any definite information concerning the property, while both the auctioneer and the parties interested seemed disinclined to state any facts from which the public could form any opinion as to the character or value of the realty offered. No other business was transacted.

Today at the Exchange no auctions will occur, and the sales for next week are few in number and unimportant, but a list of such as are expected to take place will be published as usual on Monday. After election, business will be more active, as for November several transactions of interest are already projected. The only auction advertised for today is one at Irvington, Westchester County, on the property, at 4 o'clock, where, by order of the trustees of the old Presbyterian Church, the following property will be sold: Plot containing one acre of ground, with stone church, 40 by 60, a chapel and a shed seventy feet deep thereon, located on the east side of the Turnpike, between the lands of Eliphalet Ward and A. C. Richards. The property will be sold in one parcel and on fair terms.

At private contract, V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street, and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, report having sold one lot, 25.7 by 100.8, on the south side of East Ninety-first-street, eighty-two feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $7,000.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Oct. 25, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques.

1 4-story h. s. b. s. h. and l., E. 74th-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of Madison-av., lot 20x102.2 .... $24,600

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 3-story bk. h., (front.) 1 3-story bk. h., (rear.) stables and lot, No. 9 Elizabeth-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Bayard-st., lot 25x94.5 .... $14,000

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 4-story bk. h. and l., No. 35 Great Jones-st., between Broadway and Bowery, lot 27x90 ..... $23,000

4 lots, 114th-st., n. s., between 9th and 10th avs., each 25x102.2 11,300

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 24.

Houston-st., s. w. corner of Norfolk-st., 25x100 .. $55,500
Norfolk-st., e. s., about 50 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100x55x51, gore 31,000
20th-st., s. s., 353.8 ft. w. of 6th-av., on old map, 25x92, h. and l., 1870; one-half part mortgage, one-half $16,000 2,500
27th-st., n. s., 172.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 27.6x98.9, foreclosure 6,500
28th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.; mortgage $8,000 16,000
36th-st., s. s., 250 ft. east of 9th-av., 25x98.9 15,750
43d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.5; mortgage $7,000 14,000
49th-st., s. s., 21.6 ft. e. of Madison-av., 21.6x75 ... 42,500
57th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.5 .. 158,000
57th-st., n. s., 46.8 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.4x100.5, h. and l. 30,000
61st-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 40x100.5 12,000
73d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x56x25x50.8 ... 5,000
84th-st., n. s., 700 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2, h. and l.; husband to wife; mortgages, $1,500 10,000
106th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 175x100.11; mortgages, ½, $3,500, c. a. g., ½ part 5,833
120th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x100.11; 10th-av., e. s., 75.8 ft. n. of 120th-st., 25.2x100 ... 14,000
122d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x100.11, foreclose 6,400
129th-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 3d-av., 60x99.11, 5 hs. and ls. 75,000
2d-av., e. s., 37 ft. n. of 18th-st., 17x60, h. and l. ... 20,000
5th-av., e. s., 68.10 ft. n. of 85th-st., 22x100, h. and l.; mortgage $25,000 80,000
10th-av., e. s., corner 154th-st., 24.11x100; 154th-st., s. s., 100 ft. of 10th-av., 25x99.11 7,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

47th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, Goelet lease $8,500
47th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, Goelet lease 8,500
47th-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, Goelet lease 8,500
47th-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, Goelet lease 8,500
47th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5, Goelet lease 8,500
47th-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, Goelet lease 8,500
50th-st., s. s., 117 ft. w. of 5th-av., 35x92.5, Columbia College 57,500
3d-av., n. w. corner, Goelet lease 25,000

Leases Recorded.

Rector-st., No. 17, 4 years, per year $1,200
40th-st., s. s., St. Paul's Reformed Church, 3 years, per year 5,000
3d-av., No. 521, 5 years, 2 year, per year, $2,800; 3 years, per year 3,000

Proposed New Buildings.

During the week ending with Friday, Oct. 25, plans for the proposed erection in this City of the following new buildings have been filed at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Ten stores and flat dwellings, Second-avenue, east side, block front, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, 20 by 54, four stories; Hiram Moore, owner.

One store and flat dwelling, Fifth-avenue, north-east corner Twenty-eighth-street, 25 by 98.9, six stories; Wm. D. Black, owner.

GRANITE FRONT.

One church, Fourteenth-street, south side, 241 feet east of Hudson-street, 67 by 75 by 126.6; St. Barnard's Church, owner.

IRON FRONTS.

One first-class warehouse, Nos. 28 and 30 Greenwich-street, 49 by 86 and 100, six stories; Picarat, Simon & Copel, owners.

Four stores and tenements, Third-avenue, south-west corner of Thirty-fourth-street, 26 by 60, five stories; Third-avenue Railroad Company, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 662 Tenth-avenue, 25 by 50, five stories; John M. Foster, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Four tenement-houses, One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, south side, 150 feet west of First-avenue, 25 by 65, four stories; M. O'Connor, owner.

Two tenement-houses, One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, south side, 75 feet east of Third-avenue, 26 by 70, four stories; Henry Mulker, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 431 East Sixteenth-street, 25 by 72, five stories; C. D. Meyers, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 428 West Forty-fifth-street, 25 by 50, four stories; owner's name not stated.

One tenement-house, No. 224 West 54th-street, 33 by 44, five stories; A. Totten, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Avenue A, north-west corner Seventy-fourth-street, 25 by 16.6 by 25 by 50, four stories; Wm. A. Juck, owner.

One second-class dwelling, One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, south side, 75 feet east of Seventh-avenue, 15 by 20, one story; J. A. Cosse, owner.

One second-class store, No. 87 Avenue D, 24 by 40, two stories; Mitchell & Co., owners.

One factory, Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-street, (front,) 50 by 65, five stories; Elmendorf & Schofield, owners.

One factory, Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-street, (rear,) 50 by 30, five stories; Elmendorf & Schofield, owners.

One work-shop, Twenty-eighth-street, south side, 400 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 50 by 50, four stories; John Turl, owner.

One work-shop, No. 279 Avenue B, 20 by 30, one story; H. Hart, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report, and for the week ending with Friday, Oct. 25, the following structures have been reported at the Department of Buildings as unsafe in the particulars noted:

No. 12 West Fourth-street, unsafe front and east walls; Wm. H. Thompson, owner.

Nos. 46, 48, 50 and 52 Ridge-street, unsafe chimneys; A. M. Fanning, agent.

Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Delancy-street, unsafe chimneys; A. M. Fanning, agent.

Nos. 205 and 207 Delancy-street, unsafe chimneys; Samuel C. Phillips, owner.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
NO. 8 PINE-ST.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

FOR SALE.

Two four-story brown-stone houses, s. s. 58th-st., w. of 8th-av.

One three-story brown-stone house, e. s. 4th-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

One three-story brown-stone house, n. s. 116th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

Also first mortgages on Brooklyn property. Apply to BRADLEY & CURRIER, Nos. 54 and 56 Dey-st.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE AND EXTRA sized lot, No. 104 Amity-st., 56 feet west of Sullivan-st., and the two story and attic brick dwelling thereon. Lot 25x116 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., Branch Office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—TEN Lots, each 22 by 100 feet, on 7th and 8th sts., east of 5th-av. Brooklyn; will be sold on easy terms. Apply to J. C. BRAUTIGAM, No. 63 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHRISTIAN COLONIES

For New-York business men to locate within thirty minutes of ferry; fine location, river and railroad lots, $200 to $300; easy payments. Also, for City, at terminus of North Pacific Railroad, Washington Territory. Organized by Lockwood Union, No. 52 Broadway, New-York; Box No. 3,608. Rev. L. C. LOCKWOOD, President. Obtain circulars.

Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.

Offer for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses, lots and land by the acre. Apply to A. D. Hope, No. 119 Liberty-st.

SUGAR PLANTATION OF EXTRAORDINARY advantages, one hour's drive from New-Orleans, on west and safe side of river, in prosperous operation; fully equipped, and showing foundation for large profit; faithful manager, retainable if desired; might exchange for sound real estate interests or good iron-mining property near New-York; for cash will give a bargain; owner here. Address SUGAR, Box No. 3,625 New-York Post-office; or Glass-box No. 1,653 New-Orleans, La., if visiting there.

A CHANCE FOR A BEAUTIFUL WATER-FRONT, CHEAP.—A magnificent plot, containing 7½ lots, fronting 182 feet on Newark Bay and on Maple-av., Bayonne, N. J.; splendid spot for residence or dock purposes; can be bought before Oct. 27 for $725 per lot; a bargain for somebody; very easy terms. Call on or address J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WYOMING, N. J.—THE NEW CITY, BEtween Maple Wood and Millburn, on Morris and Essex Railroad; West Line Railroad passes property; depot on property; plots, 50x150; streets and avenues all graded; on slope of beautiful Orange Mountain; lots for sale reasonable and very easy terms at Wyoming Company's office, No. 5 Pine-st.
O. H. PIERSON, Agent.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING—A VERY complete new house, with furnace, gas, bathroom, all arrangements of a first-class City residence; eight bedrooms; library and hall black-walnut; spacious grounds, beautifully planted; seven minutes' walk from depot; terms liberal.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT FARM—DUNELLEN, Central Railroad, New-Jersey; seventy-five minutes from Liberty-st.; modern improvements; orchards, meadow, woods, good water, hunting and fishing; fifteen minutes' walk from depot; a bargain; terms easy. STEVENS, Agent, Dunellen.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.
FOR SALE CHEAP,
THE CITY HOTEL PROPERTY,
a four-story brick building, 40x72, containing forty-four rooms; within one block of depot. Apply at First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all parties having paid deposits on lots, at our office, that if the deeds are not called for by Oct. 30, 1872, the lots will be resold and deposit forfeited.
SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.
ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY-seat of twenty-seven acres; large new house, barns, carriage-house, hennery, &c.; excellent spring water, a fine stream of water running through the place; fruit of all kinds, soil excellent, light and dry; $15,000; terms easy. Apply to D. W. LAMON, Westfield, N. J., or to Rev. E. GRANT, No. 805 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE.—TEN ACRES AT RIVerdale will be sold in two or four parcels; finest views on the Hudson; price $6,750 per acre; 20 per cent. cash; balance five years; no agents need apply. For particulars address W. L. TINKER, Box No. 1,925 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWO OR three houses, suitable for country residences; eight miles from Stamford by rail. Inquire of WM. ST. JOHN, New-Canaan, Conn.

WARREN-ST., JERSEY CITY.—A house and lot for sale; house 22x50; lot 33x100; all modern conveniences; cheap for cash.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

WYOMING.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for a good house in New-York, about twenty acres immediately adjoining this flourishing settlement. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSE.

A first-class elegantly-furnished residence to rent in Brooklyn during the absence of the family in Europe. The house is extra sized, with rear extension, well located, and completely furnished; contains every improvement, including billiard-table; will be rented with or without the stable to a desirable party. For further particulars apply to
W. B. COOPER, JR., & CO.,
No. 99 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED—A large and beautiful mansion, with extensive lawns and ornamental grounds; large stables, carriage-houses, greenhouses, graperies, and numerous out-buildings; fruit and shade trees in abundance; situated on the Southern Boulevard and about twelve miles from the City Hall, near Hunt's Point, two miles from Harlem Bridge. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ELEGANT country seat of the late James Gordon Bennett at Fort Washington. Fine mansion, elegantly furnished, large stable and numerous other out-buildings; thirty-nine acres of ground elegantly laid out and well shaded and fruited. The blooded stock will remain on the place. The above fine estate will be leased to a first-class private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE — FULLY FURnished, for one to five years, the City residence of the late James Gordon Bennett, on 5TH-AV., CORNER 38TH-ST.; four-story, high stoop, brown stone, 45x60, with a two-story brick stable, 25x75x98.9; or the property will be leased for a long term on ground rent for business purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS, a first-class three-story English-basement house on Madison-av., near 38th-st., partially furnished; carpets, mirrors, gas-fixtures, &c., &c., and kitchen and attic furniture; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES BELOW 14th-st. to rent, fully furnished, for six, twelve or eighteen months; it is 25 feet wide, brown-stone front, four stories, and has an extension, and is near 5th-av.; rent moderate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

ON MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL, A first-class house and stable to rent for two Winters; house is fully furnished, and is one of the best in the market. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE on Murray Hill to rent, fully and handsomely furnished, for a year or eighteen months. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 34TH-ST., A few doors east of 5th-av., an elegantly-furnished house for the Winter or a longer term. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st. and No. 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

TO RENT—FURNISHED FOR THE Winter, at $350 per month, a very desirable basement house on 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO RENT FOR THE WINTER—FULly furnished, the elegant four-story house No. 6 West 21st-st. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A COSY THREE-STORY HOUSE, fully furnished, to rent for the Winter; located on 45th-st., near 5th-av. For permit, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and 35 East 17th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

FLATS TO LET IN WEST 15TH-ST.—Several suites, consisting of seven rooms each; parlor or sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, and four good-sized bedrooms complete, with modern improvements, gas, bath, water-closet, stationary tubs, dumb-waiters, marble wash-basins, &c.; houses entirely new, well lighted and ventilated; for small and neat families only; rents, $70 and $75 per month. Apply to
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 260 West 23d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WATER POWER.—WANTED, WITHIN two or three hours of New-York, a location for a large manufactory, with at least 300-horse water power, and coals, labor and railroad freight low. Address, with full particulars, C. E., Box No. 4,090 Post-office, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF SEVEN SHARES of the American Fire Insurance Stock of New-York, No. 224, and dated Aug. 11, 1871. All persons are cautioned against negotiating same. Transfer of said stock has been stopped, and application made for a new certificate.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT.

THE
Jacksonville, North-western & South-eastern Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
AT
85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND FRANKFORT.

This road will connect JACKSONVILLE, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with MOUNT VERNON, and will furnish the Counties of Morgan, Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Marion and Jefferson with facilities long needed to transport their crops to market.

At Virden, where the deposits of bituminous coal are seven feet in depth, a large business will be created so soon as cheap transportation is assured by the construction of this road to accessible markets.

Thirty Miles from Jacksonville to Airden are already completed and fully equipped. Fifty miles will be finished in time to move the Autumn crops.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD,
THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD,
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
THE TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD,
THE VANDALIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
AND
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.,
Act as feeders to the road at various points.

Its connection, also, with the important roads now centering at Mount Vernon and Evansville must also secure it a large and remunerative traffic.

The road forms a part of a through route from St. Louis to the sea-board.

Running through a section of country thickly settled and producing large quantities of grain and lumber, with not an acre of waste land to be found anywhere in proximity to the road, its local traffic alone will amply secure the cost of building.

The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile, and we offer only $600,000 on the thirty miles of road already completed and in successful operation.

When desired, the bonds will be registered with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

In view of the above facts, we recommend these Bonds on account of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, and regard them as, in every way, a choice security. Pamphlets will be furnished on application.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,
50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 90 and Accrued Interest.

Issue $20,000 to the mile, in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. This enterprise is undertaken with subscriptions to the Capital Stock of over $2,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Road are finished and in operation, 44 miles in addition fully graded, and a total length of 55 miles of track will be laid this season, while the whole Road, of about 150 miles, with the exception of 5 miles of easy work, is entered upon and contracted to be finished by responsible and wealthy parties within the ensuing year.

The Road will extend from the City of Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, connecting at its Western terminus with the Great Western, the Canada Southern, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, and at Oswego with the New-York Midland, and by way of the Midland with the proposed Boston, Rome and Oswego Railroad, which, when built, will thus provide a route from Chicago to Boston, 70 miles shorter than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and thence by the Vermont Central it completes connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connections at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

With these connections a large through business is assured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, its local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes is $194,319,052
Annual production is 31,492,340

We confidently commend the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable ever offered. For sale by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND
Convertible Gold Bonds,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

TWELVE PER CENT. KANSAS BONDS secured by first mortgage on improved real estate. Principal and interest payable in New-York. Interest semi-annually.
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed at its general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 18th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.
For sale at par and interest by
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

GUARANTEED BONDS, PAYABLE IN this City, for sale at prices that will pay over Twelve per Cent. on the investment. THOMAS P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers, No. 14 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

THE
CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
THIRTY YEARS'
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER. REGISTERED OR COUPON PAYABLE IN LONDON OR NEW-YORK,
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

THIS ROAD, WITH THE CANADA SOUTHERN, FORMS THE NEW TRUNK AIR-LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO. IT IS UNDER THE SAME CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT, AND IS BEING BUILT BY THE SAME PARTIES WHO BUILT THE CANADA SOUTHERN: MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WILLIAM L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNAM, R. A. FORSYTH, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., ALL DIRECTORS BOTH IN THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WEST AND THE CHICAGO AND ROCK-ISLAND; GEORGE OPDYKE, OF THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND; SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, KENYON COX, AND OTHER PROMINENT RAILROAD MEN. THE ROAD IS BEING RAPIDLY BUILT IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER, WITH SIXTY-POUND STEEL RAILS THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE LINE, AND WILL BE COMPLETED DURING THE COMING YEAR; NEARLY ONE-HALF OF THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED AND IN RUNNING ORDER BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, SO THAT THE ENTIRE LINE, FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, WILL, WITHIN THAT TIME, BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. THE BUILDERS OF THIS ROAD CONTROL ENOUGH OF THE LEADING LINES RUNNING FROM CHICAGO TO INSURE AN ENORMOUS BUSINESS FROM THE START. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE IMPORTANT FACT, PATENT TO ALL WHO STUDY THE STATISTICS OF TRADE, THAT THE PRESENT TRUNK LINES, NOW TAXED TO THEIR UTMOST CAPACITY, ARE NOT AFFORDING FACILITIES EQUAL TO THE GREAT AND CONSTANTLY-INCREASING DEMAND FOR TRANSPORTATION, AND THAT THIS ROAD, THROUGH ITS ENTIRE LENGTH, BEING PRACTICALLY STRAIGHT AND LEVEL AND SHORTER BY THIRTY-FIVE MILES THAN BY ANY OTHER NOW BUILT, OR THAT CAN BE BUILT, it must be apparent that this line is not only needed, but must be a great success. The proceeds of these Bonds will complete and equip the entire road, and we confidently recommend them as a most safe and profitable investment.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.
For sale by
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS of the MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New-York, secured by FIRST MORTGAGE on the splendid GRANITE BUILDING, now nearly completed, called THE MASONIC HALL, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York. Mortgage, $400,000; interest payable March 15 and Sept. 15, coupons attached. Cost of land and building over ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. For sale by
O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 37 NEW-ST.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
20,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
EAGLE GAS COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
AT 85.

These Bonds are secured by a mortgage on the whole property of the Company, and by letters patent, duly registered in Washington, have five years to run, and bear interest at 7 per cent., payable April and October. A limited amount will be sold only. Apply to
PARKER & MACKIN, Bankers,
No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

CITY STOCKS.

(7s) Sevens, New-York, due 1887.
(7s) Sevens, Jersey City, (*Water Loan,*) due 1902.
(7s) New-York, (*State,*) Bounty, due 1877.
(8s) Eights, Mobile City,
(*Old Bonds,*) due 1874 to 1880.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No 24 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE STOCK
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE
Railroad Bonds.

A First-Class Home Investment

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
New York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad.

PAYING 7 PER CENT. GOLD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This Road, which passes through some of the richest Agricultural Counties in the State, and is on the most direct line between the Great Lakes and deep water navigation on the Hudson River, is now fast approaching completion, and will establish a new line of communication to Lake Ontario and the Great West.

The 78 miles of road now in operation and which are unusually well built, are already paying net earnings equivalent to 7 Per Cent. Gold on cost of construction and equipments. The Bonds are now offered for sale at 95, with accrued interest, and we strongly recommend them to our friends and investors as a safe and desirable Security.

Pamphlets and maps furnished with full particulars, on application to
DEAN, M'GINNIS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 30 BOND-ST., N. Y.,
And at the office of the Company, 18 William-st., N. Y.

GUARANTEED BONDS
On a Completed Road.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND,
AND
Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 50 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. Price 92½ and interest. Full particulars on application to
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.
C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by
HANNA BROS.,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.
Investment securities a specialty.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF $2 PER SHARE on the Preferred Capital Stock of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company has been declared payable, in accordance with the terms of the resolutions of the Board of Directors, passed this day, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 15th November, proximo, to the stockholders of record at close of transfer books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 1st November and reopened on the 16th same.
JAMES F. HOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst., has been declared payable to stockholders on and after 1st of November next, at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand-st. The transfer-books will be closed 21st inst., and reopen 2d November. By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable free of tax on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 1st proximo. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 21, 1872.
The COUPONS due Nov. 1, 1872, of the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIBLE and the SECOND MORTGAGE 7 per cent. Bonds of the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Oct. 18, 1872.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has this day been declared by the directors of this bank, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1872.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1. M. F. READING, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and South-eastern Railway first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW, President.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars ($2) per share, payable on and after Nov. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Nov. 4.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 2d November.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Oct. 16, 1872.
CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS.—Coupons from the above bonds maturing Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at our office.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE DENVER AND Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid, on and after that date, at office of
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
THE THIRD SPECIAL SALE OF DOUBLE-THREAD SEWING-MACHINES,
Comprising over 700 of
Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Grover & Baker, Singer, Weed, and other well-known machines,
Will take place on
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at No. 722 Broadway,
Opposite New-York Hotel, New-York.

The above machines have been received since the special sale in July last, in New-York and neighborhood, by the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company, from private families, in part payment for the Willcox & Gibbs machine.

Sale prompt and without reserve, commencing at 10½ A. M.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. WILL sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1872, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York—
(For account of whom it may concern,)
$30,000 Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and Iron Company Consolidated First Mortgage 7 3-10 Land Grant Bonds, due 1901; interest May and November, $1,000 each. Union Trust Company Trustees. $28,000 Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Co. Second Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each. Charles L. Frost, Trustee.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell
75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NOS. 694 AND 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., will sell at auction MONDAY and TUESDAY next, at 4 P. M., A PRIVATE LIBRARY OF THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, comprising many of the best works, especially of modern date, mostly the desirable editions, and all in good clean condition.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale. The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.
WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Interest computed from the 1st of each month, and is paid or credited on balance remaining in Bank Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.
Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited on or before Nov. 1 will bear interest from that date.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will remain open on Mondays and Saturdays until 7 P. M.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
SUNDAY EDITION.
The SUNDAY ISSUE of the TIMES to-morrow will contain the following original articles:
ATHLETIC SPORTS,
THE STEEPLE-CLIMBER,
A STARTLING NOVELTY,
AMERICAN PORCELAIN.
Besides these, the paper will contain CHOICE SELECTIONS FROM THE LATEST HOME and FOREIGN MAGAZINES, MILITARY GOSSIP, ART NOTES, and all the NEWS OF THE DAY.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
INTEREST commences the first day of each month. SIX PER CENT. interest paid.
BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. Assets, $2,857,507 60. Surplus, $220,988 85.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the 6th day of June, 1872.—Present, Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice.—GEORGE W. MOTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURARNCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Henry P. Freeman, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, and it appearing to this Court, that it is necessary and proper that an order should be made herein in accordance with the prayer of said petition. Now on motion of Stephen W. Gaines, attorney for said receiver, it is ordered that a notice be published in the New-York daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, once a week for six months, requiring all the creditors of the said the Market Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the same manner, and for the same time, as hereinbefore directed for the publication of said notice. And it is further ordered that John H. Platt, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and that all the creditors exhibit their claims to him; that the said referee hear and determine any claims that may be contested, and that he may be at liberty to report to this Court from time to time as he may deem proper. And it is further ordered that the said receiver may apply to this Court at any time for further directions in this suit.

Notice to creditors of the Market Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, at my office, No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 20th day of December, 1872.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1872.
je8-law6mS JOHN H. PLATT, Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. MITTNACHT and Henry Wilke, executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Josephine Planer, deceased; Catherine Fehrer, wife of Charles Fehrer, and said Charles Fehrer; Gabriel Thomann and Caroline Thomann, his wife; Pauline Ihne, wife of John Ihne, Jr., and said John Ihne, Jr.; Gabrielle Freimann, wife of Charles Freimann, and said Charles Freimann; Charles Pahl, Marie Pahl and Jonas Heller, receiver of the property and effects of Josephine Planer, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 7 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 3d day of September, 1872.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1872.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
o5-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchant's Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the undersigned, as pledgee of the property hereinafter described, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, (through Muller, Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers,) seventy of the bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal sum of one thousand dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which bonds were issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to cover the lands, canal, franchise and personal property in Michigan therein described, and bearing date July 1, 1870, made by said Company to Charles L. Frost, Trustee, duly recorded. And the undersigned, as pledgee, will also sell, separately, at the same time and place, and by the same auctioneers, to the highest bidder, for cash, one hundred and forty other such bonds, for the principal sum of one thousand dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which one hundred and forty bonds were issued on the security of the same trust deed. Any further information may be had upon application to the undersigned, at his office, No. 19 Nassau-street, New-York City.—Dated Oct. 19, 1872. THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver,
Ocean National Bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or general house-work; good plain cook, good washer and ironer; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; thoroughly understands her business, and if required would assist with the washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 330 East 39th-st., three stairs, in the back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French, English and German cooking in the best style; is a fine pastry cook and a good baker; best of City testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a Protestant cook whom she can recommend in every respect. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 20 East 27th-st.

COOK.—A FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSE-keeping, want to procure a situation for their cook, a very competent woman. Address Box No. 66 Post-office.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXperienced woman, a situation as cook; is willing to assist in coarse washing; best of references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY an experienced girl; has filled each capacity, and is very neat in her work; understands how to take care of children; is also a good family sewer; can give the best of recommendation from her last employer's. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a most respectable young German; very capable in both capacities; can give the best references from her last place; speaks English, French and German. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS OR Assist in Washing.—By a Protestant young woman; she is a very good laundress; excellent chamber-maid; or chamber-maid and waitress; highly respectable; best City references. Call at 335 4th-av.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL wishes a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—TO DO GENERAL house-work in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Call at No. 242 Elizabeth-st., between Prince and Houston.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH, EXPErienced laundress; can do all kinds of fineries, polishing, French fluting, puffing, &c.; has the best of recommendations for her capability. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMber-maid.—By a neat young French girl; is a good sewer and very fond of children; has no objection to do some chamber-work and make herself useful; is obliging and industrious; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of reference from her last employer, whom she leaves on account of their giving up house-keeping. Call for two days at 331 East 21st-st.

WET-NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a place as wet nurse. Call at No. 9 West-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINgle man as coachman and groom and gardener; will be found sober, honest and trustworthy, willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED COLORED man, a situation as coachman; understands care of horses; can give good satisfaction and reference from his last employer. Call or address L. S., No. 149 West 53d-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—A GENTLEMAN wishes a situation for a trustworthy young man as coachman or groom, that he can highly recommend. Call or address Meeres, No. 203 West 30th-st.

COOK IN RESTAURANT, OR WAITER IN private family.—By an experienced young Frenchman, who is well acquainted with his business; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FOOTMAN, GROOM, OR WAITER.—In City or country, by a respectable Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has good recommendations, and willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION BY AN industrious single man, that has a thorough understanding in the general charge of a gentleman's place; understands farm or garden work, the care of horses, can milk and take care of a furnace; will be found a competent man. Address M. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (married,) who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches, hot-house pruning, grape culture, landscaping, &c.; has best recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED eighteen, in the gardening line or to take care of a horse and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address No. 603 8th-av.

PORTER OR FIREMAN FOR ROOMS in hotel or restaurant, by a respectable man, who is well acquainted with his duties and has both City and country recommendations for the same. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH man, in a private family or hotel; is neat, obliging and willing, and not afraid of work; will accept very low wages in a steady place; best of reference given. Apply or address Waiter, No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS SECOND waiter or groom. Address M. C., at present employer's, No. 37 St. Mark's-place.

HELP WANTED.

CANVASSER WANTED—FOR THE MERcantile Agency business. Address with reference, Lock Drawer, No. 5,096 Post-office, Boston.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED.—SALESMAN IN DRY-GOODS jobbing-house. Those having a good Western or near-by trade may address, with reference, Box No. 3,931 Post-office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and trustworthy woman of middle age to take entire charge of a baby; best City references required. Apply at No. 31 West 17th-st., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—A MARRIED PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Apply to HENRY N. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A STATIONery-store. Apply to STATIONER, Post-office Box No. 6,055, New-York.

WANTED—AN HONEST BOY, SEVENteen years old; $3 50 per week. Address, with reference, E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN
ASSURANCE CO., OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
Subscribed Capital,
$10,000,000 Gold.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, OVER $14,000,000 GOLD.
ASSETS liable for Fire losses, OVER $6,000,000 GOLD.
NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES UPON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PROPERTY, AT REASONABLE RATES.
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 60 WALL-ST.
FRANKLIN H. CARTER, Manager.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1872.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, 31st inst., for the following supplies:

BUREAU PROVISION AND CLOTHING.

10,000 yards of thin dark blue flannel, to be all wool pure indigo dye, twenty-five (25) inches wide, and to weigh 2¼ ounces per yard. The quality, color and texture to be equal to sample at the New-York Navy yard.

One-fourth (¼) of the quantity of flannel to be delivered at the Navy-yard, New-York, in thirty days (earlier if practicable,) and the balance in sixty days from date of contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids forwarded to the Bureau for its decision.
J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay Director United States Navy.

OFFICE A. C. S. FORT COLUMBUS,
N. Y. H., Oct. 26 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 M., Nov. 21, 1872, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the six months commencing Jan. 1, 1873. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to
R. G. RUTHERFORD,
Second Lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry,
A. C. S.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.
School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin: a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Unsurpassed. **Supervision**—Personal. **Assistants**—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough. **Government**—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

Patrons—Of from 5 to 10 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander, Nathl. W. Chater, James C. Holden, Jno. Annbrnster, Benjamin Curtis, T. F. Jeremiah, Dr. E. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

FOUNDED A. D. 1830.

No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.

Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or business.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A homeschool for twenty-five young ladies. All the appointments of the highest order.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal,
No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 17th-st. will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 604, Yonkers, N. Y

MISS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 44 West 54th-st., near Central Park.

Mrs. Bleecker has a primary department for children from four to seven years of age. Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. Bleecker, and has charge of the higher branches.

Madame da SILVA

AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(Formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMANN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON.

NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.

MISS PERINE'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

MISS CONTOCOOK,

Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st.,
Reservoir Park.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' GERMAN, FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, Stamford, Conn., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers, in the course of teaching and in the qualifications of its instructors, advantages such as are, ordinarily, only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools; and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and such a moderate scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. Terms for boarding pupils, $600 and $650 per annum. References: Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Gen. Vinton, Martin Paine, M. D., New-York. School begins Sept. 22.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 25 EAST 61D St., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English Day and Boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good care and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Lontrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,212 Broadway, near 30th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOM for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss K. M. COE, 15 West 42d-st.

Miss. DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Miss DU VERNET will be assisted by competent masters in her senior class.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

AN EXPERIENCED PROFESSOR, (German,) lately returned from a five years' stay in Paris and Brussels, would give lessons at his house or the pupil's residence. Address W. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Wyithrop-place, near 8th-st.—The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 16; primary, commercial and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, CHAS. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES as BOARDERS, during pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., E. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 9 8th-av., between 47th and 48th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, 26th of September.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 9, at No. 240 West 25th-st.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 512 Broadway.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children will open MONDAY, Sept. 2, at No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE —A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 4, at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MENDAN'S SCHOOL, 138 WEST 41ST-ST.—Classics, English, German, French, Mathematics, Primary; eighteen years' experience; limited number.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, Lectures, with full particulars as to office. T. S. COE, Director.

MISS MARY E. BEAN'S ENGLISH, French and German School for young ladies and children, No. 137 East 55th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

A CLASS OF FIFTEEN BOYS WILL be instructed in English, the classic and modern languages, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen Nov. 4.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS 1,267 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept 17.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar and gold medalist of foreign university, desires employment; prepares for college, English or American; City references. Address TUTOR, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY having good references, and qualified to teach the English branches thoroughly, desires to take a class or single pupils during the afternoon hours. Address M. H. W., No. 28 East 20th-st.

A LADY TEACHER, NATIVE OF GERmany, will begin a new course of private lessons in German language; best references. Address GERMAN TEACHER, No. 41 West 28th-st., New-York.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, EXPERIenced in fitting students for college, desires private pupils; highest City reference. Address YALE, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

A LADY WILL INSTRUCT PUPILS in drawing and painting at her studio, or their residences. Address Miss H., Box No. 1,112 New-York Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR sale at a nominal price. Address TEACHER, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE. EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, a brief third service and sermon by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET. An invitation is extended to all persons desiring the services of a free church.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF the late HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.—Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., will deliver a discourse commemorative of the public life and services of the departed statesman and philanthropist at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner Prince and Marion sts., on SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

A GLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES FREEMAN, of the New-Jersey Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, at 7½ P. M. Youths' temperance meeting at 2 P. M. Rev. FLETCHER HAMBLIN, of the New-York Conference, will address the meeting. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

ALL LOVERS OF CHRIST AND all those seeking light have one more opportunity of hearing the brilliant preacher, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, in Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts., at the usual hour.

A POLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, lectures SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Spiritualism and the Churches.* At 7½ P. M., Genesis, second chapter, seventh verse—*And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.*

AT THE WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs., the Pastor, Rev. R. J. SPROTT, will preach on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON Hudson-st., near Spring, Rev. ANGELO OSTRANDER, of Kingston, will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. HENRY ASTON will deliver a missionary address at 3 o'clock P. M., and preach at 7½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner of Henry and Scammel sts., New-York; Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 27.—Rev. M. K. SCHERMERHORN will preach, MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½. In the evening all seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 23d-st.—Service of song commences at 7½ o'clock, SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, followed by a short address by Rev. S. F. ELDER.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene-st.—Rev. DAVID MITCHELL will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ and 3½. Convenient for hotels and residents down-town.

AT MOHAWK HALL, NO. 202½ WEST 16th-st., corner of 8th-av., on every SUNDAY EVENING until further notice, will be read papers upon *Reforms and Reformers.* Platform free. Admission free.

BIBLE, AND NO JESUITS, FOR DAMERICA.—Rev. OSCAR HUGO preaches on SUNDAY EVENING in Charles-street United Presbyterian Church. Subject—*Priestly Designs on American Liberties—Religious, Educational and Political.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH—SABBATH MORNING services in the Chapel at 10½ o'clock. SABBATH EVENING the Pastor, Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on 34th-st., west of Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.

BEWARE OF FALSE PROPHETS!—S. S. SNOW, Messenger of God, will preach in the University, Washington square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Who are the False Prophets, and What they Teach.*

CHORAL SCHOOL
OF
CHRIST CHURCH,
Corner of 5th-av. and 55th-st.,
(Entrance on 55th-st.)
CLASS FOR BOYS.

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 9 A. M., under charge of James Pearce, Mus. Bac., Oxon., and H. Stephen Cutler, Mus. Doc., Organists at Christ Church, New-York.

CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN,
(BASSOS AND TENORS.)

TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7½ P. M., under charge of H. Stephen Cutler, Mus. Doc., and James Pearce, Mus. Bac., Oxon., Organists at Christ Church, New-York.

ADVANCED CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN,
(BASSOS AND TENORS.)

SATURDAYS, at 8½ P. M., under charge of M. W. Whitney, of Boston.

Members of the classes who will give their services for a stated time (after training) in the choirs of Christ Church will receive musical instruction from the most competent masters. Alternating private lessons and public rehearsals, by application at the music-room of Christ Church, (6th-st. entrance,) at the above hours.

Mr. Whitney will receive a limited number of members in singing. Address him at the church.

All persons interested in congregational singing and a higher order of church music are invited to be present every

FRIDAY EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

at which time the music for the following Sunday will be rehearsed by both choirs.

CHURCH OF HEAVENLY REST, 45th-av. above 44th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; in the afternoon the third sermon will be preached of the course on "Difficult" passages of Holy Scripture. Subject—*The Fardonable Sin.*

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH. SOUTH side of West 42d-st., near 7th-av.—Preaching at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. FRED. EVANS will preach, morning—*The Baptism We Need.* Evening—*The Clay in the Potter's Hands.* Strangers are welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will preach on SUNDAY the 27th inst. at 10½ A. M., and Right Rev. H. D. WHIPPLE, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the seats in this church are free.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., corner 56th-st. Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and the Pastor, Rev. T. BOTTOME, D. D., in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 18th-st., between 3d and 2d avs. Preaching by the Pastor, A. C. WIDEKIND, D. D., on SABBATH, Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening service—*Spiritualism.*

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission of the Five Points. Rev. A. M. SHARPE, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. Always room for one more.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av. and 33d-st. Service—Preaching by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting in Chapel 7 P. M. All invited.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 2d-av.—Divine service may be expected SUNDAY, Oct. 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBERT SLOSS.

FOR SALE—TWO ELIGIBLY-LOCATED pews in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Prices, $500 and $1,300. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD H. CLARK, Pastor, preaches MORNING and EVENING, at the Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. FRIDAY, evening prayer-meeting, closing with short lecture, 7½.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner 123th-st. and 2d-av. Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor.—Services EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 72 6TH-AV., (Reporter-square.)—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Visions of Heaven.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Also, young people's social prayer-meeting at the house of Jas. V. GILLIES, No. 51 West 42d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. JOHN SPALDING.

MRS. ALDERDICE WILL PREACH THE Gospel of Christ in the Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, on SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of Fulton and William sts.—Preaching every SABBATH MORNING at 10½, EVENING 7½, MONDAY EVENING, SUNDAY, singing, or praise-meeting; FRIDAY EVENING, 7½, prayer-meeting. In this church is where the Fulton-street noon daily prayer-meeting is held.

PROF. WM. S. HUTCHINGS, HARMERly known as Barnum's "Lightning Calculator," will preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 5th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and will give at the same time an account of his recent conversion.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 53D-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD Pastor.—Services 10½ and 7½. In the EVENING, a discourse on *The Triumphs of the Bible.*

PEW NO. 163, IN DR. TYNG'S CHURCH, East 42d-st. and Madison-av.—For sale; price $500; for rent, $100. Apply by note to No. 296 Madison-av.

REV. W. W. PENDLETON WILL preach in Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, near 7th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Reliable Men of Zebulun.* EVENING—*The Three Golden Links in the Chain of Sovereign Mercy.* Monthly reception of Young People's Christian Association, TUESDAY EVENING, 29th. All are welcome.

RIGHT REV. WM. E. ARMITAGE, D. D., Bishop of Wisconsin, will preach the sermon at the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton-st., corner Montague, Brooklyn, at 4 P. M., SUNDAY, Oct. 27.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR ST Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10¼, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. DR. LUNDY WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the Seamen's Chapel, No. 385 West-st., between Leroy and Morton sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 27th. Divine service every SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WILL preach in the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., New-York, at 10½ A. M., and in the North Baptist Church, Jersey City, at 7½ P. M., and administer baptism at the latter place.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, PASTOR, WILL preach in Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING. Public prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. DR. TAYLOR PREACHES AS usual at old Willett-street M. E. Church, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Importance of reading the Bible in the Public Schools.*

REV. GILBERT H. GREGORY, OF Sing Sing, will preach in the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN Q. ADAMS WILL PREACH SUNDAY, Oct. 27, for the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GILLETTE at 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. AIL. Subject in the EVENING—*Be Courteous;* the third of a series of evening sermons on our common infirmities, and how to change them into strength and virtues. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, holy communion at 7 A. M. Right Rev. Bishop KERFOOT will preach at 10½ A. M., (interpreted for deaf-mutes,) Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 2½ for deaf-mutes, and Rev. Dr. KRAMER at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH, Oct. 27, in the MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock. Come and hear him.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, opposite Amity-st.—Rev. JULIUS L. DANNER, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject, second of the series—*The Lamb;* also at 7½ P. M., will begin a course of sermons on Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. CARRELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Morning subject—*The Cleansing of the Lords, and Waiting for Him.* Afternoon subject—*The Resurrection of the Dead.* All are cordially invited to hear.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING on SUNDAY, 22th inst. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH.—THE members and friends who formerly met at No. 7 2d-av., are respectfully invited to attend Divine service at Temple Hall, No. 219 Bowery, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH anniversary of the dedication of the Old John-street M. E. Church will be held in the Church on SABBATH, as follows: 9 o'clock A. M., love-feast, Rev. J. B. MIRWIN, Presiding Elder, will preside: 10½ o'clock A. M., preaching by Rev. Dr. J. P. NEWMAN, Chaplain of the United States Senate; 3 o'clock P. M., reunion of former Pastors and members, Bishop JAMES presiding: 7 o'clock P. M., preaching by Rev. Dr. JOHN M. REID, Missionary Secretary. A cordial invitation is extended to all the friends of the old church to be present.

THE FINAL SERVICE IN ST. BAR-tholomew's Church, in Lafayette-place, New-York, will be held on SUNDAY MORNING next, Oct. 27. The service will commence at 11 o'clock. The Holy Communion will be administered. Former parishioners are hereby notified and invited to unite with the present congregation in this final service.

THE PEWS IN THE CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., (Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., Rector,) will be rented on TUESDAY, 29th inst. Applications must be made at the Church between 4 o'clock and 8 o'clock P. M. No postponement on account of weather.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Seats free in the evening.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-CIATION.—The Bible class for young people, conducted by Prof. W. G. THOMSON, D. D., will be resumed on the first SUNDAY in November, at 5 P. M. It will be continued through the Winter every Sunday afternoon at the same hour.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

WANTED TO RENT—A PEW IN GRACE Church. Address, with location of pew, A. B., Box No. 402 New-York Post-office.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—MORNING service, 10½ A. M.; Rev. HOLBROOK will preach. EVENING service 3½ P. M.: Rev. CURTIS T. WOODRUFF will preach.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
WILL COMMENCE OCT. 5.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., and
ADELPHI HALL, Broadway, 52d-st. and 7th-av.
Mr. TRENOR is pleased to announce that his superior academy rooms are now open. See circulars.

MR. AND MRS. KLASKO'S ACAD-EMY FOR DANCING, No. 64 West 34th-st.—Instruction commences SATURDAY, Nov. 2. For children at 10 A. M.; for families 4, and gentlemen 8 P. M. Send for circular.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD B. CHEEVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Norden, attorney at law, No. 19 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1873, next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.

GEORGE BRAID,
THOMAS W. WEATHERED, } Executors.
s21-law6m5*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA P. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Mercer-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of April, 1872.

JOHN A. DAVIS,
F. A. MACY,
T. E. MACY, } Executors.
ap26-law6m5a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of residence, and place for the transaction of her business, No. 27 Charlton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1872.

ANN ELIZA COOPER, Executrix, &c.
je15-law6m5*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS.

A large assortment will be found in our stock of all grades from the lowest price STABLE BLANKETS to the finest DRESS BLANKETS.

CARRIAGE ROBES; TRAVELING BLANKETS!

Our medium grades of the above goods are very desirable. SLEIGH-BELLS—A full assortment.
HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 42 Beekman-st.

C. B. RAYNOR & CO'S (FORMERLY P. DUBOIS'S) Carriage Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 202 Greene-st., near Amity.—Elegant variety of road wagons and carriages; also one light express wagon, little used, of our own make; two second-hand top-wagons, one side-bar road wagon, two setts harness, one coach.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR SIX HORSES.—Large farm, pasturage, warm stable, good feed and care; sixteen miles from New-York, in New-Jersey; terms moderate. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., No. 28 Old-slip.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, harness and carriage, nearly new. Owner gone to Europe. Apply at No. 175 2d-av.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 1,334 Broadway, between 33th and 39th sts. Apply on premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 22d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.

A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices. ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let; house, table and appointments first class; only a few select boarders received; highest references given and required. No. 107 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.—American plan, with elevators; centrally located, near the depots and the theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 20 WEST 29TH-ST., OPPOSITE Gilsey House.—Rooms to let, with board, (unexpectedly vacant;) handsomely furnished, with every convenience; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING AN elegant house, No. 53 West 23d-st., would let, with board, handsomely-furnished second floor, front; also, rooms on third and fourth floors; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD ON Brooklyn Heights; brown-stone house, pleasant rooms; a few minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall street Ferries. Apply at No. 118 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor to let permanently, with private table; also, accommodations for a large family until Dec. 1, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET furnished, with or without board, a nice English basement parlor floor; also one or two other rooms; references. No. 256 West 34th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—PLEASE CALL Boarders directed free to suitable places.
GENUNG & CO.,
No. 66 Broadway, Room No. 25.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, handsomely furnished; private table, good attendance, modern improvements; terms reasonable. No. 140, corner 19th-st.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
SUNDAY EDITION.

The SUNDAY ISSUE of the TIMES to-morrow will contain the following original articles:
ATHLETIC SPORTS,
THE STEEPLE-CLIMBER,
A STARTLING NOVELTY,
AMERICAN PORCELAIN.

Besides these, the paper will contain CHOICE SELECTIONS FROM THE LATEST HOME and FOREIGN MAGAZINES, MILITARY GOSSIP, ART NOTES, and all the NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH BOARD —Two handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, and one on third. No. 7 West 45th-st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF FOUR pleasant rooms, pantries, &c., handsomely furnished, to let, with private table, on moderate terms. No. 21 West 30th-st.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH-ST.—WELL-FURnished back rooms, second and third floors; large front room on fourth floor, with good board, to gentlemen of families.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES TO rent two or three rooms, with first-class board, to adults; house and location unexceptionable. No. 32 West 19th-st.

**A SUIT

FROUDE'S LAST LECTURE

Ireland from the Year '98 to Catholic Emancipation.

The Irish Famine and Its Consequences—Fenianism and Gladstone's Reform—England's Appeal to America—Froude's Farewell.

At the last of the series of lectures by James Anthony Froude on Ireland in Association Hall, last evening, the place was completely filled. Mr. Froude opened his lecture by doubting if the Constitution of any country should be the first thing to be considered in criticising its condition. The higher question was, what is right and what is wrong? If the Government, whether republican or monarchical, defends corruption, it is evil; if it be just, though despotic, it is not evil. To commence with political agitation, in the attempt to redress the wrongs of Ireland, has ever been wrong. Agitation has ever been succeeded by treason, and treason by an open revolution, which, after blazing up fiercely, dies away in ashes, and the consequence is that real reform is altogether overlooked. After the union the question became, what was there in the condition of Ireland that demanded redress? That there was something was manifest, for a whole nation does not mutiny without some cause. As Mirabeau has said, a nation that complains is always in the right. The solution of the problem was easily solved by a look at Ireland in 1802. The whole of a land, richer than Scotland, and as rich as the best parts of England, was an uncultivated waste, just dotted with potato-patches. These were from an acre to half an acre in extent, and were paid for at the old rack rent of five and six guineas an acre. The hovels in which the Irish lived were mere sheds, with a hole in the centre for the exit of the smoke, no furniture except a rough table and a few pots and pans; and in the midst of this squalor a fat sow and half a dozen sucking pigs wandered about in comfort. The food of the people was potatoes and buttermilk. This wretched state of things did not depress the spirits of the light-hearted people, who were happy, in spite of everything around them, if they were not evicted. The classes above them were three—the nobles, who lived either in England or on their estates in Ireland; the middlemen, who managed for the absentee gentlemen, and the hunting, drinking, dueling squireens. These last were the most popular, since there was an openness and frankness about their manners which pleased the peasantry. The men they hated were the landlords who wanted to improve their estates, who introduced farm laborers and Scotch bailies, and evicted their pauper tenants. The peasants regarded these as tyrant conquerors endeavoring to drive them off their natal soil, and they fought against them in their own manner. They united in secret societies, and on dark nights burst open the doors of obnoxious authorities and slew them before the eyes of their wives and children. That this was a wretched way of appealing against oppression is unquestionable, but the fact must not be ignored that these things were the result of real injustice.

Another difficulty was the religious one. Whether the priests could have prevented agrarian outrages may certainly be asked, but, in justice to them, it must be said that their influence had kept the peasants wonderfully moral. Wealthy men may sleep in Ireland with unlocked doors with a security that no police in New-York or London could secure, so absolutely honest are the people. Offences of impurity, also, are almost entirely unknown. But, despite these things, it cannot be denied that the Catholic influence was once in Irish history a pretext for disloyalty. It was only after the peace of Utrecht that Catholics were given to understand that their allegiance to the Pope did not conflict with what they owed their own monarchs. And when the French revolution burst upon the world, and Catholicism was hailed as a safeguard against radical anarchy, the English statesmen desired above all things that the last trace of penal laws against the Catholics should be removed. It was the merit of Dan. O'Connell that he perceived the spirit of the times, and that it was directed toward Catholic emancipation. It is certain that without him this piece of justice would have been conceded, but as he was the first to demand it, the glory of the movement must be his. But two of the greatest reforms in Ireland, though done in his time, were conferred at the instance of Sir Robert Peel and the English liberals. One of these was the Irish Police force, and the other the common schools, where Catholic and Protestant children were taught side by side. But the hardest question remained behind—that of the land tenures. Half of the country was held by gentlemen who were absolutely overwhelmed in debt, and however willing to be kind to their tenants, could do nothing for them, because they were in the grasp of the money-lenders, who rigorously exacted the last halfpenny from the unhappy tenants. The people had increased amazingly in spite of this, and from three millions and a half in 1750, the Irish had swollen to nine millions in 1846. And all these were supported by the eternal potato. Cobbett had warned the Government of the madness of allowing millions to depend upon such a source of supply. The potato failed, and six millions and a half of human beings were at once deprived of food. The famine showed the best qualities of this singular people, who, though resisting agrarian wrongs to the death, have ever borne great masses of misery with a patience and religious resignation peculiarly their own. They laid down without complaint to die, and one quarter of a million actually starved to death. England subscribed money most liberally. So did America. Vessels of food were sent to all ports, money and advice flowed in from all quarters, and at length the plague was stayed.

One of the consequences of this calamity was peculiar. O'Connell had declared that repeal was the cure for everything, and Young Ireland took him at his word. They blew up the fires of revolution once again, and inspired by what was going on in France, Ireland let the world know in 1848 that 400,000 patriots were up once more to redress the wrongs of their land. The denouement was strange. Up to this time revolution in Ireland had been short-lived, but it had never been ridiculous. This time it was a laughable farce. It commenced in patriotic songs over ladies' pianos, and it ended in a scuffle with the police in a cabbage garden. The leaders of that movement have long since wiped the disgrace off their escutcheon, and some even have died bravely for the republic of America. A more vital consequence was the beginning of the great emigration, which has reduced the Irish population to exactly one half. Their place has been filled in a measure by farmers from Scotland and England, and under them the peasants were well treated—indeed, better treated than Englishmen of the same class. The Encumbered Estates act also greatly changed the character of the country, by substituting solvent landlords for insolvent gentlemen, who thought they had nothing to do in life but ride to fox-hunts and lose their money at race-courses. Some of the new land-owners under this act were Irish business men, who bought estates at ten years' purchase in the first confused workings of the machinery of the new law. They proved the harshest landlords, and evicted their tenants without mercy. They discovered that four families were living on land that would only support one family, and they turned off the others without the least scruple, telling them to go to the devil. So these poor people went to America. Naturally they came here without feeling much attachment to the Government that permitted them to be turned to the hill-side. But the English Ministry had a great opportunity, which they missed. They might have directed the stream of Irish emigration to Canada and to Australia; they might have offered them free passages and two-hundred-acres homesteads. They would then have made Ireland grateful and filled the colonies with ardent friends at a less expense than the Abyssinian war, and at a tenth of the sums that were buried in the mud at Balaklava. It is needless to say that England did no such thing, and the consequences were that the Irish in America became fierce enemies, and those who remained in Ireland formed secret societies and administered their rude ideas of justice by means of the pistol and the pike. The discontent smoldering in their breasts burst forth as usual in Ireland in political agitation, and developed itself in Fenianism. What the Fenians accomplished amounted to just nothing; to attacks upon a few handfuls of police; to bursting open walls of prison houses; to infant schoolboy spite smashing furniture to annoy the pedagogue. The English were determined that the Irish should have as little to complain of as possible, and when Gladstone became Premier as the inaugurator of Irish reform, he was seconded by an immense majority. His first blow was at what he termed the Upas tree of Ireland, the Protestant ascendency. He might have disestablished the country without taunting Protestantism generally, however, but certainly the effect of the change has not been so great as the believers in Gladstone anticipated. The great evil lies in the land question. It was the secret splinter in the wound, and Gladstone's measure, passed three years ago, was the most healing measure ever adopted, and one for which English and Scottish farmers have pleaded in vain. The meanest peasant cannot be evicted now without being paid by his landlord for every stroke of the spade that he has put into the land, and also a round fine for disturbing him. But the Irish are not satisfied. They want home-rule. The best argument against this is, that no Irish Parliament would have passed that land act under any circumstances. They would not have relieved the peasant until Doomsday, late in the afternoon, and then not if they could help it. The only result of home-rule would be to compel the Protestants to vacate their property in the Southern counties. And if Protestant ascendency was evil, surely Catholic ascendency would be more so. In an Irish Parliament the Protestants would be outnumbered three to one, and they would no more endure to be governed by Catholics in Dublin than New-England would endure to be governed by a Catholic Government in Richmond.

The lecturer then entered into some considerations on the tenure of land, and the injustice of giving to any one the power of eviction, stating that though the landlord was obliged to pay the tenant five years' rent if he evicted, yet the Irish were so attached to their native hills that they would rather remain among them than receive a hundred years' rent; and in conclusion, he advised both Irish and English should stand together to obtain their rights in this matter, and that the Americans would not, by their sympathy, tempt the Irish to waste their strength in efforts that a hundred times had resulted in extreme disaster. His conclusion was hailed with a tremendous burst of cheering. Dr. Hitchcock, Professor of History in the University of New-York, rose and made the following address:

DR. HITCHCOCK'S ADDRESS OF THANKS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is proper that some response be made to these masterly chapters of English and Irish history, and yet that response must necessarily be brief. I am sure that all here have heard with extreme pleasure the great lecturer who has just concluded. But the greatest point in what he has said is the international question. We have been challenged to sit in judgment on the dispute between England and Ireland. There has been a frank confession of past wrongs, and a new departure of reform. To the request for independence, the answer is that it cannot be; geography forbids it. Now what shall our verdict be? To be impressive, it should not come at once. But this much may be said. We have great sympathy with Ireland. We pity the Irish, and we rejoice to learn that justice is being done them. As for Irish independence, seeing that it means the dismemberment and decay of England, I for one cannot wish for it. We have just been relieved from our own tremendous rebellion. As the Greeks swore by Marathon, so we swear by Marathon. Our message to England must be, "Britons, stand by your flag." [Great cheering.] Turning to the lecturer, he said: "I have the honor to thank you for your lectures, and to say that, appreciating your extreme modesty, I feel for you the sincerest compassion at the present moment." This brought down another series of vehement cheering, and the lecturer, who, during the last part of the address, had been blushing like a young girl, rose again and said:

FROUDE'S FAREWELL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF NEW-YORK: It remains for me to take my leave of you, which I cannot do without giving my sincerest thanks to you. I have spoken to you for five nights on a somewhat dreary subject, and I am obliged to handle it with the less freedom, that I knew I should have to account for every word, both here and at home. I must thank you deeply for your extreme forbearance and your kindness. When I started on what my friends called my visionary and Quixotic scheme, I determined to make my New-York reception a kind of test. If it had been adverse, I should have printed my lecture and held my peace. As it is, you have encouraged me to proceed, and thanks to your reception, I shall open my mouth elsewhere. It might have been pleasanter for me if it had been otherwise; for in papers, in pamphlets, and in private letter I am given to understand that I have come deliberately to palliate murder and spoliation. This I will say to the ladies and gentlemen of Ireland who may be present, that I will not yield to any one of you, to Father Burke himself, or to the warmest Fenian that ever lived, in unceasing efforts to rescue the Irish peasant from the domination of his landlord. Ladies and gentlemen, I once more thank you and I bid you farewell.

Cheers upon cheers re-echoed through the building, for the audience were thoroughly touched with the genuine emotion with which the great historian uttered his last sentences. The plaudits were repeated for some time, and continued until the lecturer had descended from the platform and disappeared through the side door into the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Then slowly the people began to leave the hall.

THE CROPS.

Agricultural Report for October—Corn and Oats Largely Increased.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The corn crop, according to the statistical report of the Department of Agriculture for October, promises to be one of the largest the country has ever grown. Only five States return less than an average condition, viz.: Delaware, 90; Maryland, 97; Virginia, 92; Florida, 88, and Arkansas 91. Rhode Island is placed at 100, and every one of the others are above, viz.: Maine, 108; New-Hampshire, 110; Vermont, 113; Massachusetts, 102; Connecticut, 111; New-York, 106; New-Jersey, 104; Pennsylvania, 107; North Carolina, 110; South Carolina, 103; Alabama, 106; Mississippi, 112; Louisiana, 124; Texas, 121; Tennessee, 101; West Virginia, 105; Kentucky, 112; Ohio, 110; Michigan, 104; Indiana, 110; Illinois, 110; Wisconsin, 105; Minnesota, 105; Iowa, 107; Kansas, 112; Nebraska, 109; California, 104; Oregon, 103. The average for all the States is 108.

The November returns will give the aggregate product upon the total area.

The product of oats is apparently increased as compared with that of last year by about three per cent., but it will not equal the aggregate of 265,000,000 bushels. The comparison with last year is as follows: Maine, 119; New-Hampshire, 98; Vermont, 113; Massachusetts, 95; Rhode Island, 105; Connecticut, 111; New-York, 96; New-Jersey, 80; Pennsylvania, 100; Delaware, 60; Maryland, 78; Virginia, 76; North Carolina, 130; South Carolina, 92; Georgia, 120; Florida, 90; Alabama, 97; Mississippi, 99; Louisiana, 105; Texas, 116; Arkansas, 107; Tennessee, 124; West Virginia, 98; Kentucky, 109; Ohio, 93; Michigan, 96; Indiana, 111; Illinois, 112; Wisconsin, 105; Minnesota, 108; Iowa, 100; Missouri, 122; Kansas, 150; Nebraska, 136; California, 103, and Oregon, 101.

The barley product is slightly above that of last year in all the Western States, except Missouri, Ohio and Indiana, and is also increased in Tennessee and Texas. A decrease is apparent in all the Atlantic States. The indications scarcely favor as large a total aggregate as last year. The principal producing States are California, New-York, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Ohio. The quality is also below the average in most of the States.

The rye crop appears to be smaller by two per cent. than that of last year. The quality is generally good, though slightly below the average in New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

Never Mind the Weather.

Go and register before you go to work. Don't fail to secure your vote in November by having your name on the books before 9 o'clock to-night. All who seek to secure reform in our State and local Governments should remember to register, and not forget to vote in November.

THE UNITARIANS.

Second Day of the National Conference—Election of Officers—Education—The Bible in the Schools.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—The National Unitarian Conference today elected the following officers: President, Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, of Concord, Mass.; Vice-Presidents, George William Curtis, of New-York; Daniel L. Shorey, of Chicago; George Partridge, of St. Louis; Joseph H. Choate, of New-York; Seth Padelford, of Providence; Onslow Stearns, of Concord, N. H.; General Secretary, Rev. Geo. Batcheler, of Salem, Mass.; Treasurer, Henry P. Kidder, of Boston; Council—Rev. Henry W. Bellows, of New-York; Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston; Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston; William B. Werden, of Providence; Rev. Rush R. Shipper, of Boston; Robert S. Rantoul, of Beverly, Mass.; Adams Ayer, of Boston; John H. Heywood, of Louisville; Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York; Charles E. Stevens, of Ware, Mass.

On recommendation of the Committee the Constitution was amended so that one-half of the Council shall consist of new members each year, one-half of the oldest members annually retiring.

The relations between public and religious education was the subject of an elaborate essay by Rev. James De Normandie, of Portsmouth, N. H. The speaker advocated neither a Papal nor a Protestant system of education, but a combination of both, broader and more extended than either. He was opposed to the use of the Bible in the public schools, and thought that religious training belonged to the Sunday-school alone, and that no public funds should be expended for sectarian education. The essay was supplemented with the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The American idea of public education is that the child of every citizen shall be provided with the best opportunities for an education the States can afford, according to the views of its best educators;

And, *Whereas*, By the laws of the land expressly fixed in the Constitution of States and of the nation, the Government has no right to force upon the citizen or his children religious instruction contrary to his conscience; therefore,

Resolved, That no obstacle be permitted to remain which shall deprive any child of the grandest means of being molded into American life.

Resolved, That we resist to the uttermost any attempt to use one cent of the public funds for any denominational or sectarian purposes.

Resolved, That while yielding to no body of religious worshipers in our reverence for the Bible, and our grateful acceptance of the truth it contains, and commending it to every one's study, we nevertheless would not insist upon it as an essential or useful part of our public school system.

REGISTER TODAY.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Register today, if you have not already done so.

Today is the last day of registry in New-York City and Brooklyn.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday John Warren was found guilty of highway robbery, and sent to Sing Sing for twenty years.

We are indebted to Purser J. V. Magna, of the Havana steam-ship Crescent City, for the prompt delivery at this office of our files and correspondence.

Today is the last day of registry in New-York City and Brooklyn.

The unveiling of the Scott statue in Central Park will not take place today on account of the rain-storm. Due notice of the ceremonial will be given.

Enoch Bradley, aged fourteen, of No. 791 Ninth-avenue, fell from a cart at Forty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, yesterday, and received fatal injuries.

Register today, if you have not already done so.

On application of Mr. Abraham Hummel, Judge Ingraham, yesterday, issued a writ of habeas corpus, returnable this morning, in the case of Denis Noonan, the alleged forger of a check on an Irish bank.

Prof. Wm. S. Hutchings, formerly known as "Barnum's Lightning Calculator," will preach to-morrow morning and evening in Plymouth Baptist Church, Fifty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Today is the last day of registry in New-York City and Brooklyn.

Bryan Reilly, of No. 269 West Thirty-ninth-street, was committed for trial by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of having stabbed John Halpin, of No. 414 West Thirty-ninth-street.

It was rumored yesterday that the suit which was instituted some time ago by the Government against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in the Northern District of New-York, for the recovery of $1,500,000 unpaid taxes on "scrip," has been discontinued.

Register today, if you have not already done so.

The Choral School of Christ Church, Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, is open for boys on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M., and Saturdays at 9 A. M. Class for gentlemen on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7½ P. M. Advanced class on Saturdays at 8½ P. M.

The Fourth-avenue cars were withdrawn at 9½, last evening, in consequence of the horse disease having affected nearly every animal in the stables. The absence of cars caused great annoyance to foot passengers, who waited in vain at every corner for a car.

Henry Wilson, aged twenty-eight, residing at No. 68 Prince-street, was found, yesterday morning, at the corner of Mercer and Fourth streets, suffering from a fracture of the skull. He refused to give any information relative to the manner in which he had been injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Today is the last day of registry in New-York City and Brooklyn.

The Baptist Missionary Convention of New-York held a meeting of great interest in Gloversville this week. Rev. H. E. Robins, D. D., Pastor of the First Church, Rochester, was chosen President of the Convention, and Rev. M. G. Clarke Corresponding Secretary. The Baptists are actively engaged in Sabbath-school, educational and missionary work.

Register today, if you have not already done so.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Shipman, a suit of the Government against the Hudson River Railroad Company was commenced. The action is instituted under section 158, act of June 30, 1864, to recover $550 for not stamping receipts. The defense set up was, that the receipts in question did not come within the law.

Jeremiah Keily, residing at No. 369 Pearl-street, was brought before Commissioner Betts, yesterday, charged with "obstructing, hindering and preventing" a United States marshal in the discharge of his duty in verifying the registry. The prisoner was admitted to bail in $1,000 and an examination will be held on Monday next.

Today is the last day of registry in New-York City and Brooklyn.

As a Thirty-fourth-street car was passing Sweeny's Hotel, yesterday afternoon, a man, slightly under the influence of liquor, called on the conductor to stop, but he only slackened speed, and the man, in jumping off, got entangled in the rear platform, and was dragged on his back about a half block before the car stopped. The man was badly bruised about the head and hands.

Register today, if you have not already done so.

The pay-rolls of the laborers on the Boulevards for the fortnight ending Oct. 19, amounting to $40,000, were received by Controller Green, yesterday morning. They were immediately examined and audited, and nineteen gangs of men, (or more than one half of the entire rolls,) were paid yesterday afternoon. The High Bridge and Tenth-avenue men of the same rolls will be paid today.

Today is the last day of registry in New-York City and Brooklyn.

August Billinger, a German musician, residing at No. 354 West Thirty-second-street, was arrested on Thursday afternoon by Officer Kain, of the Sixteenth Precinct, for drunkenness. He was brought to Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, for trial, and at 9½ o'clock, while waiting to be called up, died quite suddenly in the prisoners' box. He had been walking about the room three minutes before his death.

Register today, if you have not already done so.

BROOKLYN.

Register today, if you have not already done so.

Today is the last day of registry in New-York City and Brooklyn.

Father Hugh Maguire, Pastor of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at his residence, aged seventy-seven years.

The Controller has prepared a statement of the sinking fund, showing the actual amount of cash now on hand as $332,220,269.

The Coroner has indefinitely continued the inquest in the Van Syckel poisoning case, to afford ample time to complete the analysis of the contents of Mrs. Van Syckel's stomach.

Register today, if you have not already done so.

The trial of Thomas Fitzpatrick for the murder of his wife, which was set down for yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, is postponed till next term.

The frigate Hartford, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, will sail during the latter part of this month to join the East India Squadron as Admiral Jenkins' flag-ship. She will go by way of the Suez Canal.

Today is the last day of registry in New-York City and Brooklyn.

The police yesterday morning arrested three river thieves, while they were rowing a boat, heavily laden with plunder, into Atlantic Dock. The boat belonged to M. Quigley, a New-York Battery boatman.

In the libel suit of Winchester Britton against Henry A. Richards, proprietor of a Sunday paper, the application of the defendant to have his bail reduced from $10,000 to $500 was yesterday denied by Judge Neilson, in the City Court.

Register today, if you have not already done so.

McLaughlin and Gardener, two of the "Battle-row gang," who have been held as witnesses in the trials growing out of the murder of Officer Donohue, were yesterday released on bail in the sum of $500 each. Denver, another of the gang, who was an important witness against Rogers, is to be indicted and tried for complicity in the murder.

Today is the last day of registry in New-York City and Brooklyn.

Dr. J. L. Monmonier, late resident physician of the Homeopathic Lying-in Institute of Brooklyn, who was removed for being a Roman Catholic, has commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court, New-York, to test the question whether in this country a citizen, otherwise competent, can be removed from a public office on account of his religious belief.

Register today, if you have not already done so.

Mrs. Mary Scaife, who has recently labored under the delusion that she was to have been hung yesterday, got out of bed where her husband was sleeping, on the third floor of No. 416 First-street, E. D., Thursday night, and jumped out of the window. She received severe although not fatal injuries.

Today is the last day of registry in New-York City and Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Woodside Rowing Club, of Newark, will give a regatta this afternoon on the Passaic River, off their boat-house; the occasion being a double scull shell race for the championship of the club, distance two miles.

[Advertisement.]

ADVANCE IN PRICE.—"Pacific Mail" has gone *up*, but KNOX'S Fall style of Hats are going *off* with a marvelous and astounding rapidity. Everybody patronizes KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship India, from Glasgow.—W. Waddell, Charles King, Rev. Mr. Mann, Mrs. J. C. Bird, Miss Nellie Bird, Miss Ann Cranfort, Miss M. Dunn, Capt. Murphy, Mrs. Ann Dobson, Miss Mary J. Millson, Sheriff W. J. Fritz, Rev. G. T. Washburn and lady, Master Edwin Washburn, Master David Washburn, L. Duncan, J. S. Barrow, John White and lady, Henry Haight, A. Knapp, Miss Susan Carroll, Patrick Quigg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:23 | Sun sets....5:05 | Moon sets...12:25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.3:15 | Gov. Island.4:04 | Hell Gate....5:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Oct. 25.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Metropolis, Nickerson, Galveston, T. Nickerson & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Smidt, (Ger.,) Dannerman, Bremen, &c., H. Koop & Co.; Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Batavia, (Br.,) Mosland, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; Ranger, (Br.,) Jones, St. John, N. B., R. P. Currie & Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks George Henry, (Br.,) Smith, Bristol, Eng., Boyd & Hincken; Jason, (Ger.,) Strickerson, Bremen, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Reindeer, Wellington, Port-au-Spain, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Marie, (Br.,) Bernard, Point-a-Pitre, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Brigs Magdala, (Br.,) Brown, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Jabotao, (Braz.,) Da Cuhna, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; P. M. Tinker, Barnard, Manzanillo, &c., Carver & Barnes.

Schrs. O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Louisa D., (Br.,) Wagner, Curacoa and Maracaibo, Heney & Parker; E. & A. Benton, Rudd, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Petty; Southern Cross, (Br.,) Priest, St. Stephens; Watch Hazel, Green, Taunton.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Alps, (Br.,) Webster, River Plate and Rio de Janeiro Oct. 3, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Henderson Bros. Crossed the Equator, on the 10th, in lon. 38 30 W.; met the N. E. trades in lat. 8 30 N., very light, and lost them in lat. 20 N.; from thence to Bermuda strong N. W. winds; and from thence to New-York light easterly winds; Oct. 4, lat. 22 20 S., lon. 45 50 W., exchanged signals with the French steamer La France; Oct. 5, lat. 18 48 S., lon. 38 34 W., passed a British bark bound S., showing commercial code signal letters M. W. R. D.; Oct. 20, lat. 28 18 N., lon. 60 21 W., passed ship Artist, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York, requested to be reported all well.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow, Oct. 12, via Moville 13, with mdse. and 340 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced westerly and variable winds with foggy and hazy weather from the Banks; Oct. 22, 12½ M., lat. 43 36, lon. 58 36, passed a Cunard steamer hence for Liverpool; same date, 3½ P. M., lat. 43 28, lon. 58 50, passed an Anchor-line steamer hence for Liverpool; was boarded by Pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 13, 475 miles E. from Sandy Hook.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Roslin, Castle, (of Liverpool,) Penfold, Calcutta and Sand Heads, July 8, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co.—vessel to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 4, St. Helena Sept. 15, and crossed the Equator Sept. 27, in lon. 27, W. Had fine weather; was 5 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Ship Great Admiral, Chatfield, Boston, in ballast to Wm. F. Weld & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Selma, (N. G.,) Doodt, Antwerp 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had variable weather; was 35 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Vincenza, (Ital.,) Brelich, Trieste July 19, via Patras 60 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 13. Took the southern passage, and had variable weather; was 7 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Bark Princess Louise, (Norw.,) Friele, Newcastle 42 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather; was 14 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Maresca, (Ital.,) Maresca, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse, to James Henry—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 10; took the southern passage and had variable weather; was 12 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Bark Almira, Coombs, (of Boston,) Wilson, Fall River, in ballast, to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Will load for Aspinwall.

Bark Antonio G., (Ital.,) Granata, Catania 50 ds., with brimstone, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 14; took the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Balgay, (of Dundee,) Lyell, Malaga 34 ds., with fruit to F. Lewis & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 23; took the middle passage, and had moderate weather.

Brig Mary Grace, (Br.,) Pettis, Rockland, N. B., 5 ds., with 197 pieces building-stone to Bartram Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Omer, (Br.,) Tucker, St. John, N. B., 5 ds., with lumber to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Hampden, Smith, Bangor 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, E.; raining.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct 25.—Arr. steamer William Crane, from Norfolk.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 25.—In the harbor bark Busy and brig Nadinka, from Malaga, for Philadelphia. The pilot-boat Houard reports spoken on Wednesday, 20 miles E. of Five Fathom Light, brig J. B. Patterson, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 25.—Arr. steamer Relief, from New-York, for Key West; lost port wheel and broke shaft off Hatteras; brig Torrent, from Baltimore, for Cardenas, put back, lost main boom and mainsail off Hatteras, on the 23d.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 25—8 A. M.—No arrivals. Sld., brig J. W. Drisko; schrs. Mindora, Eagle, George Glendon, Jewett, Chimo, E. A. Stevens and Senator Grimes. Wind N. E.; cloudy.

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AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to our RICH AND EXTENSIVE assortment of FINE DIAMONDS and OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, comprising—

100 pairs of DIAMOND SOLITAIRE EAR-RINGS, from $200 to $10,000 per pair.

450 DIAMOND FINGER RINGS, from $50 to $8,000 each.

And BROOCHES, PENDANTS and LOCKETS, various styles and prices.

As this entire stock MUST BE CLOSED OUT during the PRESENT YEAR, prices will be named SO LOW as to insure that result with the least possible delay.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
SUNDAY EDITION.

The SUNDAY ISSUE of the TIMES to-morrow will contain the following original articles:
ATHLETIC SPORTS,
THE STEEPLE-CLIMBER.
A STARTLING NOVELTY,
AMERICAN PORCELAIN.

Besides these, the paper will contain CHOICE SELECTIONS FROM THE LATEST HOME and FOREIGN MAGAZINES, MILITARY GOSSIP, ART NOTES, and all the NEWS OF THE DAY.

American Institute Fair,
1871.

Report of Judges upon GILT and BRONZE CHANDELIERS, GLASS CHANDELIERS, and BRONZES, exhibited by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.:

"*We fully agree that the bronze fixtures are superior in artistic design, workmanship and finish to any made in this country, and probably in the world. The bronzes, especially the large pieces which are copied from the French, are the best productions of the country. The glass chandeliers are equal if not superior to the celebrated Osler manufacture, (English,) which have been heretofore acknowledged the best in the world. The glass is of unusual whiteness. They rank A1.* W. B. OGDEN, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Act. Recording Secretary.
SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Corresponding Secretary.

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Mitchell, Vance & Co.,
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SPARKLING GOLD SEAL.

This POPULAR Wine, in Quarts and Pints, for sale at wholesale and retail by
PARK & TILFORD,
Corner Broadway and 21st-st.

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EVENING JOURNAL,
AN UNEQUALED MEDIUM FOR
out-of-town advertising. Is the only THREE-CENT DAILY, and has TWICE THE CIRCULATION of ALL OTHER papers in Jersey City. Read in the BEST FAMILIES. Advertising pays.

RHODODENDRONS,
CAMELLIAS, CHINESE AZALEAS and Hardy EVERGREENS, DECIDUOUS TREES and SHRUBS with ROSES.
For catalogues apply to
S. B. PARSONS & SONS, Flushing, N. Y.

SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS OF

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

For twenty-eight years and eleven months, from its organization to Jan. 1, 1872.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, ACTUARY'S DEPARTMENT, October, 1872.

F. S. Winston, Esq., President, &c.:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request that this Department make an accurate Statement of the Condition and Monetary Affairs of the Company, for the information of our General Agents, Policy-holders and the Public, I have carefully prepared the following full exhibit on all important points, and have had the same thoroughly examined and compared with the several accounts by my Assistants, and by the Auditor. I believe it to be true and worthy of all confidence.

The great financial strength of the Company, and its more than sufficient pecuniary ability to meet all its obligations, as exhibited in this Statement, are mainly due to the low rate of ordinary expenses, and of Mortality, and high rate of Interest, which have characterized its experience in the past. In all these facts, which are vital in the science and business of Life Assurance, the Company exhibits a record of success, and an attitude unequaled by any other Company in this country or in Europe.

Our net prices for Assurance are, as you are aware, based upon an Annual Interest of Four per cent. for money, and the Mortality rates of the American Life Table; and our selling prices, called Office Premiums, result from a percentage addition to these, to cover expenses other than Death Claims. The Company has, since its organization, returned to its Policy-holders, in money, abatement of Premiums, increased Assurance, and for surrendered Policies, nearly one-half (0.458) of its Cash Premium Receipts; and paid, in cash, death and other Assurance Claims, but little short of Seventeen Millions Dollars, beside investing, at Seven per cent., being Three per cent. more than assumed in Premiums, a Reserve Fund sufficient to induce any Insurance company doing business on legitimate principles to assume all its obligations, present and prospective, amounting, at the close of last year, to nearly Two Hundred and Forty-nine Millions Dollars.

Results so striking as these can only have been secured by the habitual practice of a rigid economy in expenditures, great caution in the selection of lives, and a most active vigilance in investing the funds which have been, and are now, constantly flowing into the Company.

Moreover, our business is steadily on the increase; the returns thus far received from our General Agents, and the current operations of the Home Office, indicating an augmentation in the amount of our Assurance of over Ten Millions Dollars during the present year, over and above all its cancellations.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed.) WM. H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary.

STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Premiums received in cash		$64,677,770 23
Premiums received in surrender of dividends		23,152,560 01
Interest, rents, &c.		17,486,707 79
Total receipts		$105,317,038 03

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death, annuities, and matured endowments	$16,959,557 04	
Dividends paid—by reduction of premiums, in increased insurance, for post-mortem claims and in cash	23,386,833 93	
Paid for surrendered policies	5,172,395 31	
Commissions and brokerages to agents	5,984,789 99	
Medical examinations, printing, advertising, salaries, rents, &c	3,835,523 86	
Taxes	713,366 73	
Total disbursements		56,052,466 86

Net Assets Jan. 1, 1872, $49,264,571 17

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS.

1. Bonds and mortgages on property worth more than double the sum loaned		$39,480,285 39
2. United States stocks		4,203,108 75
3. New-York State and City stocks		1,000,000 00
4. New-York State town bonds		70,000 00
5. Real Estate		1,089,863 89
6. Cash in banks and Trust Companies at interest		3,306,039 50
7. Balances due from agents		115,273 64
		$49,264,571 17
ADD:		
Interest accrued	$512,730 03	
Accruing semi-annual and quarterly premiums	1,122,442 86	
Premiums in course of transmission	134,480 57	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost	543,772 37	—2,313,425 83

Gross Assets, Jan. 1, '72. $51,577,997 00

The appraised cash value of the property mortgaged to the Company as security for these Bonds and Mortgages, is over $80,000,000. Fire Insurance to the amount of $23,000,000, in addition, is also held as collateral security to these loans.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same correct.
(Signed,) ISAAC F. LLOYD, Auditor.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS, THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY.

The undersigned Committee, appointed to examine "the Accounts and Assets of the Company," hereby certify that they have carefully examined the same and compared them with the "Statement of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871," and they find the same to be as stated, and such statement to be correct.

(Signed,) JOHN WADSWORTH,
L. ROBINSON,
W. M. VERMILYE,
W. SMITH BROWN,
JAS. C. HOLDEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

Gross Assets, as above, - $51,577,997 00

LIABILITIES.

Reserve required for all policies in force	$36,248,937 84	
Reserve required for additions to same	10,259,355 45	
Reserve required for annuities	170,543 96	
Reserved for expenses	449,988 79	
Claims by death not yet due	456,478 97	
Post-mortem dividends due on demand	56,000 00	
Premiums paid in advance	33,654 39	
Surplus accrued on Tontine dividend policies	8,197 22	—$47,682,256 62
Surplus over all liabilities		$3,895,740 38
Dividend declared Jan. 1, 1872		**$2,843,727 92**
Undivided surplus		$1,052,012 46

The Reserve Fund for Policies, and Additions to Policies, is ascertained by the American Table of Mortality and Four per cent. interest.

The mortality actually experienced by the Company has averaged about seventy-five per cent. of that predicted by the American table.

	Percentage.
Ratio of commissions paid to total receipts	5.68
Ratio of all other expenses to total receipts	4.32
Ratio of total expenses to total receipts	10.—

The ratio of expenses to receipts has been steadily declining for several years, having been for the year 1871 only 7 8-10 per cent., against an average of 10 per cent. during the whole existence of the Company.

The amount of dividends paid (cash value) is	$23,386,833 93
Add surplus existing after Dividend of 1872, to be returned	1,052,012 46
Amount paid for surrendered policies	5,172,395 31
Total amount returned to policy-holders	$29,611,241 70
Total amount of cash premiums paid by policy-holders	64,677,770 23

Ratio of sum returned to cash premiums received, 45 8-10 per cent.

It is not claimed that every Policy-holder has had this percentage of cash premium returned; the general average only is here intended. Some have had more and some less, depending upon the kind of policy, its age and that of the owner, and whether the latter has or has not used his dividends in payment of premiums. For instance, Policy No. 3, now the oldest, rises to 128 per cent.; whereas No. 106,328, one of the more recent and on which the dividend has been surrendered in payment of premium, reaches only to 32 per cent.

When annual cash dividends remain with the Company and are used to purchase more life assurance, payable with the policy, the amount so purchased will, on the general average, be more than double that of the cash dividends.

In conclusion, it is submitted whether any other Insurance Company in existence can make a more favorable exhibit in regard to the extent of its business, amount of its accumulations, magnitude of its dividends, economy in its expenditures, and the character and sufficiency of its securities.

(Signed.) WM H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary.

At the usual quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 16th of October, 1872, on motion it was unanimously

Resolved, That in accepting the statement of the Actuary and Auditor, at this meeting, the Trustees deem it their duty, and the present a fitting occasion, to express their continued confidence in the watchfulness, ability and integrity with which the business has been conducted by the Executive officers, and their appreciation of the faithful performance of their duties by those employed in other departments of the institution.

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, do express our entire confidence in the accuracy of the preceding statement.

(Signed.)

S. D. Babcock,	O. H. Palmer,
Martin Bates,	I. Green Pearson,
John E. Develin,	R. H. McCurdy,
H. C. Von Post,	William Betts,
Henry E. Davies,	Wm. F. Babcock,
Ezra Wheeler,	Francis Skiddy,
W. H. Popham,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Geo. S. Coe,	David Hoadley,
Wm. Smith Brown,	W. E. Dodge,
J. Elliott Condict,	Richard Patrick,
Wm. A. Haines,	F. R. Starr,
Lucius Robinson,	Samuel M. Cornell,
Alfred Edwards,	Samuel E. Sproulls,
Geo. C. Richardson,	John Wadsworth,
W. M. Vermilye,	Alonzo Child,
J. C. Holden.	Seymour L. Husted.

The two other members of the Board—namely, Messrs. Alex. H. Rice and Henry A. Smythe, are absent in Europe.

We append extracts from the report of a committee appointed by Policy-holders residing in Boston, Mass., to examine the condition and management of the Company.

REPORT.

To the Policy-holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, residing in Boston and vicinity. By their Committee appointed at the meeting held in Boston, May 19, 1870, upon the specific charges presented at that meeting, upon other points set forth in the letter of a Policy-holder, and upon the general condition and management of the Company's affairs.

BOSTON, June 8, 1870.

* * * * *

"We accepted the duties of this commission with intent to their full performance in the interest of our constituents, to uncover the truth, whether of right or wrong, if found hidden; knowing well that the purest integrity and the best ability must not only guide, but must be fully believed to guide, the management of the sacred trusts held by our Life Insurance Companies, for the protection of the insured, and not less for that gainful progress and success essential to the maintenance of low rates of premium under the mutual system. Well-grounded confidence, the effect of able and faithful administration, is indispensable to that feeling of comfort and content, which ought to belong to every man who insures the future welfare of his dependent ones, it may be from hardly-earned savings. The duty to condemn the wrong carries the coequal duty to approve the right. Unjust aspersion of a faithful officer is as wrong as the retention and defense of an unfaithful one."

* * * * * * * *

"We were authorized 'to investigate the affairs of the Company.' Every facility for it was given by the President and other officers, who placed at our disposal every account and record in the office, and their own services.

Besides the executive and administrative officers, there is for each department a Committee of Trustees, whose duties are not merely formal, to give sanction without knowledge; but each member of the several committees is required to know and pass upon the merits of each separate transaction in his department. For instance, no money is loaned until the value and other particulars of the estate offered as security under mortgage have been ascertained by their own inspector of real estate; nor until the title thereto has been examined by expert conveyancers, and by the learned and faithful counsel of the Company, and reported clear; nor until these have been passed upon by the Committee of Trustees, and the written signature of each member present given in approval of the loan, these papers each bearing a plan and description of the estate in question, all being recorded and preserved in the office. The success and value of these precautions are shown in the results that will be mentioned in another place.

The Trustees, men of high personal character and eminent in their several professions, not only give this constant attention, in sufficient number, to the ceaseless transactions, but in further security of the vast interest in their charge, they appoint from time to time their own committees of investigation and review, calling to their aid the services of mathematical and other experts in determining the laws and principles of finance and insurance by which they shall be governed.

The routine of business is so nearly perfect in its system that we could see no place for amendment. At every step, from the application for insurance upon a life to the safe and profitable investment of the rapidly-accumulating premiums, there is a test of accuracy, a check against error, willful or accidental. We cannot take space to describe all this in detail, but must be content to say that, if the system pursued is not perfect, and does not avoid the possibility of error, it is because these results are not easily attainable by fallible men.

All the reports upon the general condition of the affairs of the Company concur in showing a rapidity of healthy progress, success, and strength of position attained, without parallel elsewhere. These show an able and careful administration of this great trust, and a satisfactory condition of its affairs at the present time.

Our conclusion, from the inquiry which we were commissioned to make, fully sustains the language of the Superintendent of Insurance 'that the Company has been managed with peculiar ability and integrity, and that its condition is eminently sound.' The excellence of that management in the past, and the character of the men administering the trust, give good assurance of what it will be henceforward.

With our congratulations to you and all others who are so fortunate as to hold policies of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, we submit in this informal manner the first Report of the Committee of Boston Policy-holders. Respectfully,

B. F. NOURSE, WILLIAM HILTON, } Committee."

Hon. William Barnes, late Superintendent of the Insurance Department, writing under date of June 16, 1869, says: "Holding the rank which you have held so long as the leading Life Insurance Company on this continent, I am happy to see that your condition was never stronger or more impregnable than at this date. Your Assets are in such a situation that either your Board or the Superintendent can at any time accurately test the solidity of the same, and in such a manner as to satisfy beyond cavil, any honest and intelligent Policy-holder as to the soundness of the Company."

* * * * * * *

"I shall also feel it to be my duty, as the Legal Guardian of the Public interests connected with Life Assurance, to disabuse the public mind from any ignorant, false, or malicious assaults upon your standing, management or responsibility."

The following statement exhibits the progress of the Company since January last, and its condition on the 1st instant:

Summary of the Business from January 1, 1872, to October 1, 1872.

Net Assets, Jan. 1, 1872, $49,264,571 17

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$8,794,676 88	
Interest, rents, &c	2,318,985 47	—11,113,662 35
		$60,378,233 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death, annuities and matured endowments	$2,087,125 04	
Paid for surrendered additions	1,708,548 77	
Paid for surrendered policies	1,215,335 01	
Commissions to agents, medical examiners, printing, advertising, salaries, taxes, &c	1,024,706 59	—6,035,715 41

Net assets, Oct. 1, 1872....$54,342,518 11

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS.

Bonds and mortgages		$46,105,357 07
United States and New-York State and City stocks		5,773,108 75
Real estate		1,272,701 49
Cash in banks and trust companies at interest		1,158,489 46
Balances due from agents		32,861 34
Total		$54,342,518 11
ADD:		
Interest accrued	$750,660 13	
Accruing semi-annual and quarterly premiums	1,120,000 00	
Premiums in course of transmission	106,172 75	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost	561,362 13	—2,538,195 01

Gross Assets Oct. 1, 1872 $56,880,713 12

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same correct.
ISAAC F. LLOYD, Auditor.

Number of Policies in Force Oct. 1, 1872, 77,265, Insuring $260,374,332.

WM. H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary.

The Company will continue to guide its business in the future by the same principles and rules which a long experience has shown to be most conducive to the safety and best interests of its Policy-holders. It will issue Policies of all approved descriptions, and at its usual Table rates.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
W. H. C. BARTLETT, LL.D., Actuary.
FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.
L. C. LAWTON, Assistant Actuary.
C. A. HOPKINS, Cashier.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D., HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, } Counsel.
ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., G. S. WINSTON, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

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$100,000 FOR ONLY $10.

At the Second Grand Gift Concert, authorized by special act of the Legislature, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, unavoidably postponed from Sept 28 to Dec. 7, and which positively and unequivocally occurs in Louisville, Ky., SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1872, without further delay on any account whatever, the following Cash Gifts are for distribution by lot among the ticket-holders:

One Grand Gift, Cash........$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash........50,000

1 Cash Gift	$25,000	4 Cash Gifts	$2,000 each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	20 Cash Gifts	900 each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	21 Cash Gifts	800 each
1 Cash Gift	9,000	25 Cash Gifts	700 each
1 Cash Gift	8,000	35 Cash Gifts	600 each
1 Cash Gift	7,000	45 Cash Gifts	500 each
1 Cash Gift	6,000	50 Cash Gifts	400 each
1 Cash Gift	5,000	60 Cash Gifts	300 each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	100 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	612 Cash Gifts	100 each

Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash......$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts is now upon deposit, and set apart for that purpose, in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.
R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets, $10; halves, 5; quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets, $100; 28 for $255; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less that $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Main office in charge of Hon. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, Room No. 4, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Branch office in charge of Major THOS. H. HAYS, No. 609 Broadway.

Tickets also with J. T. Edge, No. 16 Broad-st.; P. C. Devlin, No. 31 Nassau-st.; J. Scott Gibson, No. 562 Broadway; Geo. T. Kintner, No. 96 Spring-st.; Gus. Feil, No. 199 Washington-st.; book-stand Astor House; Jos. Bates, No. 196 Broadway.

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FALL OVERCOATS, $20, $30.
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BUSINESS SUITS, $20, $30.
BUSINESS SUITS, $40, $50.
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WORKING SUITS, $20, $22.
WORKING SUITS, $25, $30.
DRESS SUITS, $20, $25.
DRESS SUITS, $30, $40.
DRESS SUITS, $50, $60.
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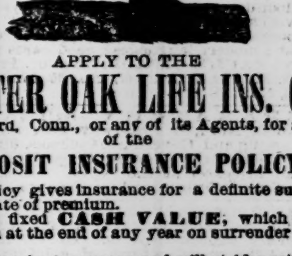
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LOW CASH RATES and annual dividends are the distinctive features of all the ordinary forms of insurance as granted by this Company.

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UNITED STATES MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1872.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of Feb. 3, 1873, (to be decided on or before March 3, 1873,) for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1877, in the State of New-York, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified.

The attention of bidders is called to the 23d section of the Act of June 8, 1872, which requires that *all bids of $5,000 and upward shall be accompanied by a check or draft on some solvent national bank, of not less than five per cent. of such bid.*

Railroad routes not advertised.

1301—From New-York, by Tompkinsville, Stapleton, New-Brighton, West New-Brighton and Port Richmond, to Mariner's Harbor, fourteen and three-fourth miles and back, twelve times a week.

Summer Schedule.—Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at Mariner's Harbor by 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Leave Mariner's Harbor daily, except Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Winter Schedule.—Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Mariner's Harbor by 12:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Leave Mariner's Harbor daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

1302—From New-York, by Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, to New-Utrecht, eleven and a quarter miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at New-Utrecht by 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leave New-Utrecht daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

1303—From New-York to Astoria, six miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 11:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; arrive at Astoria by 12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.; leave Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 8:15 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 9:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

1304—From Jamaica to Rockaway, eight miles and back, six times a week, from May 1 to Nov. 1, and three times a week the residue of the year.

Schedule from May 1 to Nov. 1.—Leave Jamaica daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rockaway by 11 A. M.; leave Rockaway daily, except Sunday, at 5:40 A. M.; arrive at Jamaica by 7:40 A. M.

Schedule from Nov. 1 to May 1.—Leave Jamaica Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Rockaway by 6 P. M. Leave Rockaway Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Jamaica by 10 A. M.

1305—From Northport to Fresh Pond, three miles and back, six times a week. Leave Northport daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M.; arrive at Fresh Pond by 6:30 P. M.; leave Fresh Pond daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Northport by 4 P. M.

1306—From Centreport Station, by Elwood, to Commac, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Centreport Station daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Commac by 2 P. M.; leave Commac daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Centreport Station by 9 A. M.

1307—From Suffolk, by Smithtown, Smithtown Branch, Saint James, Stony Brook and Setauket, to East Setauket, sixteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Suffolk daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at East Setauket by 3:30 P. M.; leave East Setauket daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Suffolk by 11:30 A. M.

1308—From Medford Station to Patchogue, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Medford Station daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Patchogue by 2 P. M. Leave Patchogue daily, except Sunday at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Medford Station by 10:30 A. M.

1309—From Holtsville, by Selden, Port Jefferson and Mount Sinai to Miller's Place, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week to Port Jefferson, and three times a week the residue, with connecting side mail to Coram from Selden, two and a half miles, six times a week. Leave Holtsville daily, except Sunday, at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Port Jefferson by 1:30 P. M. Leave Port Jefferson daily, except Sunday at 8:15 A. M.; arrived at Holtsville by 11:15 A. M. Leave Port Jefferson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:45 P. M.; arrive at Miller's Place by 4:45 P. M. Leave Miller's Place Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Port Jefferson by 8 A. M.

1310—From Yaphank Station, by South Haven, Moriches, and Centre Moriches, to East Moriches, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Yaphank Station daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at East Moriches by 4 P. M. Leave East Moriches daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Yaphank Station by 10 A. M.

1311—From River Head, by Baiting Hollow, to Wading River, twelve miles and back, twice a week, with privilege of supplying Wading River from Manorville, if preferred. Leave River Head Wednesday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Wading River by 6 P. M. Leave Wading River Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at River Head by 11 A. M.

1312—From River Head, by Quogue, to West Hampton, twelve miles and back, three times a week, with three additional weekly trips from June 1 to Sept. 30. Leave River Head Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at West Hampton by 6 P. M. Leave West Hampton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at River Head by 10 P. M. The additional Summer trips to be run in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1313—From River Head, by Flanders, to Good Ground, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave River Head Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Good Ground by 4:30 P. M. Leave Good Ground Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at River Head by 10:30 A. M.

1314—From Greenport, by Sag Harbor, Bridgehampton and Water Mills, to Southampton, twenty-three miles and back, six times a week. Leave Greenport daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Southampton by 8:30 P. M. Leave Southampton daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.; arrive at Greenport by 9:30 A. M.

1315—From Nyack, by Nyack Turnpike, Clarkstown, Haverstraw and Stony Point, to Tompkin's Cove, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Nyack daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Tompkin's Cove by 11 A. M. Leave Tompkin's Cove daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Nyack by 4 P. M.

1316—From Valhalla, by Kensico and Armonk, to North Castle, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Valhalla Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at North Castle by 12:30 P. M. Leave North Castle Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Valhalla by 9 P. M.

1317—From Katonah, by Cross River, Boutonville and South Salem to Lewisborough, thirteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Katonah, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Lewisborough by 1 P. M. Leave Lewisborough Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Katonah by 9 A. M.

1318—From Bedford Station to Bedford, five miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave Bedford Station daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; arrive at Bedford by 11:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Leave Bedford daily, except Sunday, at 6:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.; arrive at Bedford Station by 7:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

1319—From Purdy's Station, by Salem Centre, to North Salem, five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Purdy's Station Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at North Salem by 12 M. Leave North Salem Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Purdy's Station by 9:30 A. M.

1320—From Carmel, by Mahopac, to Croton Falls, seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Carmel daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Croton Falls by 4 P. M. Leave Croton Falls daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Carmel by 12:30 P. M.

1321—From Peekskill, by Mohegan Lake, Shrub Oak, Jefferson Valley and Mahopac Falls, to Mahopac, thirteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Peekskill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Mahopac by 5 P. M. Leave Mahopac Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Peekskill by 11 A. M.

1322—From Peekskill, by Yorktown and Halleck's Mills, to Katonah, fifteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Peekskill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Katonah by 5:30 P. M. Leave Katonah Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Peekskill by 11:30 A. M.

1323—From Newburg, by Coldenham, to Montgomery, twelve and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Newburg daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Montgomery by 2 P. M. Leave Montgomery daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Newburg by 10 A. M. Proposals to end at Coldenham are invited.

1324—From Newburg, by Savil and Plattekill, to Modena, fourteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Newburg Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Modena by 4 P. M. Leave Modena Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Newburg by 10 A. M.

1325—From Newburg to Middle Hope, four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Newburg Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Middle Hope by 1 P. M. Leave Middle Hope Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Newburg by 11 A. M.

1326—From Fishkill, by Johnsville, East Fishkill, Stormville and Greenhaven, to Poughquag, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Fishkill daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M.; arrive at Poughquag by 2:30 P. M. Leave Poughquag daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Fishkill by 9 A. M.

1327—From Carmel, by Cole's Mills, Boyd's Corner, and Kent, to Farmer's Mills, nine miles and back, twice a week. Leave Carmel Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15 P. M.; arrive at Farmer's Mills by 4 P. M. Leave Farmer's Mills Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Carmel by 1:45 P. M.

1328—From Gardner, by Tuthill, Bruynswick, and Dwaar's Kill, to Pine Bush, thirteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Gardner Tuesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Pine Bush by 2 P. M. Leave Pine Bush Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Gardner by 7 P. M.

1329—From Poughkeepsie, by Highland, Loyd, Ohioville, and New-Paltz, to Libertyville, fourteen and three-fourths miles and back, six times a week to New-Paltz, and twice a week the residue. Leave Poughkeepsie daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at New-Paltz by 3 P. M. Leave New-Paltz daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie by 11:30 A. M. Leave New-Paltz Monday and Friday at 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Libertyville by 4:15 P. M. Leave Libertyville Monday and Friday at 5 P. M.; arrive at New-Paltz by 6 P. M.

1330—From Clove Branch Junction, by Fishkill Plains, to New-Hackensack, six and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Clove Branch Junction daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at New-Hackensack by 2 P. M. Leave New-Hackensack daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Clove Branch Junction at 9 A. M.

1331—From Poughkeepsie, by Sprout Creek, Arthursburg, Sylvan Lake, Beekman and Poughquag, to Pawling, twenty-four miles and back, three times a week. Leave Poughkeepsie Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Pawling by 8 P. M. Leave Pawling Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie by 12 M.

1332—From Poughkeepsie, by Manchester Bridge and Freedom Plains, to Billings, ten miles and back, twice a week. Leave Poughkeepsie Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Billings by 11 A. M. Leave Billings Tuesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie by 5 P. M.

1333—From Verbank, by Mansfield, Chestnut Ridge, North Clove and Clove, to Crouse's Store, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Verbank daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Crouse's Store by 3 P. M. Leave Crouse's Store daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Verbank by 8 A. M.

1334—From Pleasant Valley, by Washington Hollow, to Mill Brook, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Pleasant Valley daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Mill Brook by 8 A. M. Leave Mill Brook daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Pleasant Valley by 2 P. M.

1335—From Mill Brook, by Mabbettsville and Lithgow, to Amenia, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mill Brook daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Amenia by 4:30 P. M. Leave Amenia daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Mill Brook by 7:30 P. M.

1336—From Amenia, by Leedsville and Amenia Union, to South Amenia, seven and one-half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Amenia daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at South Amenia by 3 P. M. Leave South Amenia daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Amenia by 12 M.

1337—From Poughkeepsie, by Crumb Elbow, Pleasant Plains, Clinton Hollow, Schultzville and Bull's Head, to Milan, twenty-four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Poughkeepsie Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Milan by 2:30 P. M. Leave Milan Monday and Friday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie by 2:30 P. M.

1338—From Mill Brook, by Washington and Little Rest, to Dover Plains, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mill Brook daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Dover Plains by 2 P. M. Leave Dover Plains daily, except Sunday, at 5:15 A. M.; arrive at Mill Brook by 7:15 A. M.

1339—From Rondout, by Kingston, Hurley, Marbletown, Stone Ridge, Keyserike, Accord, Kerhonkson, Wawarsing and Napanock, to Ellenville, thirty miles and back, six times a week, with six additional weekly trips between Napanock and Ellenville. Leave Rondout daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ellenville by 2 P. M. Leave Ellenville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rondout by 3 P. M. The six additional trips between Napanock and Ellenville to be run satisfactory to the Postmaster at Napanock.

1340—From Delhi, by Bovina Valley, Andes, Clark's Factory and Margaretville, to Arkville, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Delhi daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Arkville by 1 P. M. Leave Arkville daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; Arrive at Delhi by 4 P. M.

1341—From Griffin's Corners, by Dry Brook, Hardenburgh, Grant's Mills and Turnwood, to Shin Creek, twenty-three miles and back, once a week. Leave Griffin's Corners Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Shin Creek by 7 P. M.; Leave Shin Creek Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Griffin's Corners by 1 P. M.

1342—From Margaretville, by Lumberville, Union Grove, Shavertown and Pepacton, to Downsville, twenty-three miles and back, twice a week. Leave Margaretville Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Downsville by 2 P. M. Leave Downsville Monday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Margaretville by 2 P. M.

1343—From Rondout, by Port Ewen and Ulster Park, to Esopus, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rondout daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Esopus by 4 P. M. Leave Esopus daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rondout by 11 A. M.

1344—From Kingston, by Wilbur, Fly Mountain, Creek Locks, Le Fever Falls and Rosendale, to Rifton Glen, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Kingston daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rifton Glen by 4 P. M. Leave Rifton Glen daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Kingston by 10 A. M.

1345—From Rhinebeck, by Rock City and Milan, to Lafayetteville, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Rhinebeck Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Lafayetteville by 4 P. M. Leave Lafayetteville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rhinebeck by 10 A. M.

1346—From Saugerties to Glasco, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Saugerties daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Glasco by 1:45 P. M. Leave Glasco daily, except Sunday, at 2:15 P. M.; arrive at Saugerties by 3 P. M.

1347—From Catskill, by Leeds, South Cairo, Cairo, Acra, South Durham, East Windham, Union Society, Windham Center, Ashland, Red Falls and Prattsville, to Moresville, forty-one miles and back, six times a week. Leave Catskill daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Moresville by 3 P. M. Leave Moresville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Catskill by 3 P. M.

1348—From Moresville, by Stamford, Hobart, South Kortright and Bloomville, to Delhi, twenty-nine and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Moresville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Delhi by 12 M. Leave Delhi daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Moresville by 6 P. M.

1349—From Catskill, by Palenville, Tannersville, Hunter, Jewett Centre and Lexington, to Prattsville, thirty-six miles and back, twice a week. Leave Catskill Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Prattsville at 5 P. M. Leave Prattsville Monday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Catskill by 5 P. M.

1350—From Cairo, by Freehold, East Durham, Durham, Potter's Hollow, Manor Kill, Conesville, West Conesville and Gilboa, to South Gilboa, thirty-eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cairo Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at South Gilboa by 3 P. M. Leave South Gilboa Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Cairo by 4 P. M.

1351—From Coxsackie, by Medway, Grapeville, Greenville, South Westerloo and Norton Hill, to Oak Hill, twenty-six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Coxsackie Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Oak Hill by 5 P. M. Leave Oak Hill Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Coxsackie by 3 P. M.

1352—From Niverville Depot, by Niverville and Valatie, to Kinderhook, four and a half miles and back, twelve times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1353—From Hudson, by Stottville, Stockport and Stuyvesant Falls, to Kinderhook, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Hudson daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Kinderhook by 9 A. M. Leave Kinderhook daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Hudson by 3:30 P. M.

1354—From Hudson, by Humphreyville, Livingston, and Blue Stores, to Clermont, fifteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Hudson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Clermont by 3 P. M. Leave Clermont Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Hudson by 10 A. M.

1355—From Hudson, by Glencoe Mills, West Taghkanick, Taghkanick and Churchtown, to Hudson, equal to thirteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Hudson Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hudson by 4 P. M.

1356—From Copake Iron Works, by Copake, West Copake, Ancram Center, (n. o.,) Ancram Lead Mines and Ancram, to Gallatinville, seventeen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Copake Iron Works daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Gallatinville by 8 P. M. Leave Gallatinville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Copake Iron Works by 11 A. M.

1357—From Hillsdale, by North Egremont, (Mass.,) and South Egremont, to Great Barrington, thirteen miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from North Egremont to Alford, three miles, six times a week. Leave Hillsdale daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Great Barrington by 6 P. M. Leave Great Barrington daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Hillsdale by 10 A. M. Alford to be supplied in close connection with main route.

1358—From Coeyman's, by Coeyman's Hollow and Indian Fields, to Dormansville, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Coeyman's Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Dormansville by 7:30 P. M. Leave Dormansville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Coeyman's by 12 M.

1359—From Chatham Village, by Spencertown and Austerlitz, to Green Haven, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Chatham Village daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of New-York mail; arrive at Green River by 7 P. M. Leave Green River daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Chatham Village by 11 A. M.

1360—From West Sand Lake, by South Sand Lake North Nassau and Hoag's Corners, to East Nassau, thirteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Sand Lake Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at East Nassau by 12 M. Leave East Nassau Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at West Sand Lake by 6 P. M.

1361—From Albany, by East Greenbush and Schodack Centre, to Nassau, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albany daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Nassau by 6 P. M. Leave Nassau daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 12 M.

1362—From Albany, by Cedar Hills and Coeyman's, to New-Baltimore, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albany daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at New-Baltimore by 4 P. M. Leave New-Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 10:30 A. M.

1363—From Albany, by Bethlehem Centre, Jerusalem, Union Church, Clarksville, Reidsville and Westerlo, to Rensselaerville, twenty-nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Albany, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rensselaerville by 3 P. M. Leave Rensselaerville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 2 P. M.

1364—From Albany, by McKownville, Guilderland and Guilderland Centre, to Dunnsville, fifteen and one-half miles and back, six times a week to Guilderland Centre, and three times a week the residue. Leave Albany daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Guilderland Centre by 6:30 P. M. Leave Guilderland Centre daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 9:30 A. M. Leave Guilderland Centre, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 P. M.; arrive at Dunnsville by 8 P. M. Leave Dunnsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Guilderland Centre by 7 P. M.

1365—From Schoharie, by Shutter's Corners, to Gallupville, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Schoharie daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Gallupville by 2:30 P. M. Leave Gallupville daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Schoharie by 12 M.

1366—From Central Bridge, by Grovenor's Corners and Carlisle Centre, to Carlisle, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Central Bridge, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Carlisle by 1 P. M. Leave Carlisle Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Central Bridge by 10 A. M.

1367—From Schenectady, by Scotia, East Glenville and Charlton, to West Charlton, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Schenectady daily, except Sunday, on arrival of New-York mail—say at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at West Charlton in four hours. Leave West Charlton daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Schenectady at 11:30 A. M.

1368—From South Ballston, by Burnt Hills, to Ballston Centre, five miles and back, six times a week to Burnt Hills, and three times a week the residue, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1369—From Troy, by Centre Brunswick, Haynerville, Raymertown and Pittstown, to Potter Hill, eighteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Potter Hill by 8 P. M. Leave Potter Hill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Troy by 11 A. M.

1370—From Troy, by Eagle Mills, Cropseyville and Quackenkill, to Grafton, fourteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Troy Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Grafton by 6 P. M. Leave Grafton Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Troy at 11 A. M.

1371—From Troy, by Poestenkill, to East Poestenkill, fourteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Troy, Tuesday and Saturday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at East Poestenkill by 12 M. Leave East Poestenkill Monday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Troy by 1 P. M.

1372—From Troy, by Wynant's Kill, West Sand Lake, Sand Lake and Alps, to West Stephentown, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Troy daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at West Stephentown by 7 P. M. Leave West Stephentown daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Troy by 10:30 A. M.

1373—From Waterford, by Half Moon, Crescent and Clifton Park, to Jonesville, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Waterford daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Jonesville by 6 P. M. Leave Jonesville daily, except Sunday, at 6:15 A. M.; arrive at Waterford by 9 A. M.

1374—From Mechanicsville, by Stillwater, Bemus Heights, Quaker Springs, Victory Mills, Schuylersville, Northumberland, Fort Miller and Moses Kill, to Fort Edward, twenty-nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mechanicsville daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Fort Edward by 5 P. M. Leave Fort Edward daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Mechanicsville by 12 M.

1375—From Schaghticoke Depot (n. o.) by Hart's Falls, Crandell's Corners and Easton, to North Easton, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Schaghticoke Depot daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at North Easton by 11:30 A. M. Leave at North Easton daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Schaghticoke Depot by 4:30 P. M.

1376—From Cambridge Station, by Cambridge, Coila, Greenwich, North Greenwich, South Argyle and Argyle, to Fort Edward, twenty-five miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cambridge Station daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Fort Edward by 6 P. M. Leave Fort Edward daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Cambridge Station by 3 P. M.

1377—From Coveville, by Quaker Springs and Dean's Corners, to Ketcham's Corners, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Coveville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Ketcham's Corners by 4:30 P. M. Leave Ketcham's Corners Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Coveville by 12:30 P. M.

1378—From Ballston, by West Milton, South Galway, Galway, North Galway, Providence, Hagedorn's Mills and West Providence, to Northampton, twenty miles and back, three times a week. Leave Ballston Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Northampton by 1 P. M. Leave Northampton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Ballston by 3 P. M.

1379—From Northampton, by Edinburgh, West Day, Day and Conklingville, to Hadley, twenty-five and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Northampton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hadley by 2 P. M. Leave Hadley Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Northampton by 3 P. M.

1380—From Saratoga Springs, by Greenfield Center, North Greenfield, South Corinth, Corinth and Hadley, to Luzerne, twenty-one miles and back, six times a week. Leave Saratoga Springs daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Luzerne by 6:30 P. M. Leave Luzerne daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Saratoga Springs by 11:30 A. M.

1381—From Fort Edward, by Sandy Hill, Glen's Falls, French Mountain, Lake George, Warrensburg, Chestertown, Pottersville and South Schroon, to Schroon Lake, forty-seven miles and back, six times a week, with six additional week trips to Glen's Falls. Leave Fort Edward daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Schroon Lake by 10 P. M. Leave Schroon Lake daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Fort Edward by 5 P. M.; the six additional weekly trips between Fort Edward and Glen's Falls to be run in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1382—From Smith's Basin, by Adamsville and South Hartford, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Smith's Basin daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Hartford by 12 M. Leave Hartford daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Smith's Basin by 7:30 A. M.

1383—From Glen's Falls, by Queensbury, Patten's Mills and Griswold's Mills, to West Fort Ann, eleven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Glen's Falls Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Fort Ann by 4 P. M. Leave West Fort Ann Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Glen's Falls by 12 M.

1384—From Warrensburg, by The Glen and Wevertown, to Johnsburg, fifteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Warrensburg Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Johnsburg by 8 P. M. Leave Johnsburg Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Warrensburg by 9:30 A. M.

1385—From Warrensburg, by Athol, to Thurman, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Warrensburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Thurman by 6:30 P. M. Leave Thurman Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Warrensburg by 10:30 A. M.

1386—From Wevertown, by North Creek and North River, to Indian Lake, twenty-one miles and back, twice a week. Leave Wevertown Tuesday and Friday at 7 P. M.; arrive at North River by 9:30 P. M. Leave North River Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Indian Lake by 11 A. M. Leave Indian Lake Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at North River by 5 P. M. Leave North River Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Wevertown by 4:30 P. M.

1387—From Lake George to Bolton, ten miles and back, three times a week, from Oct. 1 to May 31 of each year. Leave Lake George Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Bolton by 4:30 P. M. Leave Bolton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Lake George by 7:30 P. M.

1388—From Comstock's Landing, by West Granville Corners, North Granville and Middle Granville, to Middle Granville Depot, (n. o.,) nine miles and back, six times a week to North Granville, and twelve times a week the residue. Leave Comstock's Landing daily, except Sunday, at 10:15 A. M.; arrive at North Granville by 12 M. Leave North Granville daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Comstock's Landing by 10:40 A. M. Leave North Granville daily, except Sunday, at 12 M. and 2:40 P. M.; arrive at Middle Granville Depot by 1 P. M. and 3:40 P. M. Leave Middle Granville Depot daily, except Sunday, at 1:05 P. M. and 3:45 P. M.; arrive at North Granville by 2:10 P. M. and 4:45 P. M.

1389—From Whitehall, (N. Y.,) by Benson Landing, (Vt.,) Chipman's Point, Ticonderoga, (N. Y.,) Crown Point, Port Henry, Westport, Essex, Burlington, (Vt.,) Port Kent, (N. Y.,) and Plattsburg, to Rouse's Point, one hundred and twenty miles and back, eleven times a week, in steamboats during season of navigation on Lake Champlain, with privilege of omitting five night trips when only a single daily line is run.

1390—From Port Henry, by Westport, Wadham's Mills, Whallonburg, Essex and Willsborough, to Keeseville, thirty-nine miles and back, six times a week during suspension of navigation on Lake Champlain. Leave Port Henry daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 6:30 P. M. Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Port Henry by 6 P. M.

1391—From Whallonsburg, by Wadham's Mills, to Westport, eight miles and back, six times a week, during season of navigation on Lake Champlain. The mails to be carried in close connection with steamboat mails on the lake.

1392—From Schroon Lake, by Schroon River, North Hudson and New-Russia, to Elizabethtown, thirty-one and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Schroon Lake Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Elizabethtown by 6 P. M. Leave Elizabethtown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Schroon Lake by 4 P. M.

1393—From Long Lake, by Newcomb and Aiden Lair, to Minerva, thirty-five miles and back, once a week. Leave Long Lake Tuesday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Minerva by 7 P. M. Leave Minerva Wednesday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Long Lake by 7 P. M.

1394—From Pottersville, by Olmstedville, to Minerva, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Pottersville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at Minerva by 8:30 P. M. Leave Minerva Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Pottersville by 5 P. M.

1395—From Elizabethtown to Westport, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Elizabethtown daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.; arrive at Westport by 9 P. M. Leave Westport daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M., or on arrival of steam-boat mail; arrive at Elizabethtown in two hours.

1396—From Essex to Charlotte Depot, five miles and back, six times a week during suspension of navigation on Lake Champlain. Leave Essex daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; return to Essex by 11 A. M.

1397—From Elizabethtown, by Keene and North Elba, to Saranac Lake, thirty-four miles and back, once a week, with one additional weekly trip from June 1 to Sept. 30 of each year. Leave Elizabethtown Monday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Saranac Lake by 5 P. M. Leave Saranac Lake Tuesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Elizabethtown by 5 P. M.

1398—From Elizabethtown, by Lewis, to Keeseville, twenty-two miles and back, six times a week to Lewis and three times a week the residue. Leave Elizabethtown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 P. M., or on arrival of mail from Westport; arrive at Lewis in one hour, and at Keeseville, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by 7 P. M. Leave Keeseville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Lewis by 10 A. M. Leave Lewis daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Elizabethtown by 11 A. M.

1399—From Keeseville to Port Kent, five miles and back, six times a week, with extension to Burlington, Vt., ten miles, during suspension of navigation on Lake Champlain.

Schedule during season of navigation.—Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Port Kent by 9 A. M. Leave Port Kent daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 7 P. M.

Schedule during suspension of navigation.—Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Burlington by 11 A. M. Leave Burlington daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 5 P. M.

1400—From Keeseville, by Clintonville, to Ausable Forks, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, on arrival of mail from the south—say at 6 P. M.; arrive at Ausable Forks in two and a half hours. Leave Ausable Forks daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 1 P. M.

1401—From Ausable Forks, by Jay, Upper Jay, and Keene to Keene Flats, twenty-one and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Ausable Forks, Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Keene Flats by 8 P. M. Leave Keene Flats, Monday and Friday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Ausable Forks by 12 M. next day.

1402—From Ausable Forks, by Black Brook, Franklin Falls and Bloomingdale, to Saranac Lake, thirty-two miles and back, six times a week, from May 1 to Oct. 31, and twice a week the residue of the year.

Schedule from May 1 to Oct. 31.—Leave Ausable Forks daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Saranac Lake by 7:30 P.M. Leave Saranac Lake daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. Arrive at Ausable Forks by 3:30 P. M.

Schedule from Nov. 1 to April 30.—Leave Ausable Forks Tuesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Saranac Lake by 4 P. M. Leave Saranac Lake Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ausable Forks by 4 P. M. Proposals for six-times-a-week service the year round are invited.

1403—From Black Brook, by Union Falls, Alder Brook, Merrillsville and Duane, to Malone, forty-eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Black Brook Thursday at 12 M.; arrive at Malone next day by 4 P. M. Leave Malone Tuesday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Black Brook next day by 12 M.

1404—From Plattsburg, by West Plattsburg, Cadysville, Dannemora and Saranac, to Redford, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Plattsburg daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Redford by 7 P. M. Leave Redford daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Plattsburg by 11 A. M.

1405—From Peru to Keeseville, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Peru daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 2:30 P. M. Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Peru by 5:40 P. M.

1406—From Ellenburg Depot, by Ellenburg, to Ellenburgh Center, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ellenburg Depot daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Ellenburg Center by 10:30 A. M. Leave Ellenburg Center daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Ellenburg Depot by 8:30 A. M.

1407—From Churubusco to Frontier, five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Churubusco Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4:35 P. M.; arrive at Frontier by 5:20 P. M. Leave Frontier Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2:50 P. M.; arrive at Churubusco by 4 P. M.

1408—From Malone, by East Constable, Westville Centre and West Constable, to Fort Covington, eighteen miles and back, six times a week, with privilege of supplying East Constable by side service in close connection with the main route. Leave Malone daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Fort Covington in four hours. Leave Fort Covington daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Malone by 10 A. M.

1409—From North Bangor, by Bangor and West Bangor, to East Dickinson, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave North Bangor daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at East Dickinson by 2 P. M. Leave East Dickinson daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at North Bangor by 10 A. M.

1410—From Moira, by McClelland, Dickinson and East Dickinson, to Linkinson thirteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Moira daily, except Sunday, at 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Linkinson by 6:15 P. M. Leave Linkinson daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Moira by 10 A. M.

1411—From Moira, by South Bombay, to Bombay, nine and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Moira daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Bombay by 5:30 P. M. Leave Bombay daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Moira by 9:30 A. M.

1412—From North Lawrence, by Lawrenceville and Nicholville, to Hopkinton, eleven miles and back, six times a week. Leave North Lawrence daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Hopkinton by 3 P. M. Leave Hopkinton daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M.; arrive at North Lawrence by 8 A. M.

1413—From Stockholm Depot, by Brasher Falls, Brasher Iron Works and Helena, to Hoganburg, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Stockholm Depot daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Hoganburg by 3:30 P. M. Leave Hoganburg daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Stockholm Depot by 10:30 A. M.

1414—From Potsdam, by Parishville Centre and Southville, to Parishville, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Potsdam daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Parishville by 7:15 P. M. Leave Parishville daily, except Sunday, at 6:45 A. M.; arrive at Potsdam by 9:45 A. M.

1415—From Potsdam, by Ellsworth and Colton, to South Colton, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Potsdam daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at South Colton by 5:30 P. M. Leave South Colton daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Potsdam by 10 A. M.

1416—From Potsdam Junction, by Norfolk, Raymondville and Massena Springs, to Massena, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Potsdam Junction daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Massena by 6 P. M. Leave Massena daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Potsdam Junction by 12 M.

1417—From Madrid Springs, by Madrid, to Waddington, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Madrid Springs daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Waddington by 4 P. M. Leave Waddington daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Madrid Springs by 11 A. M.

1418—From Canton, by Morely, to Madrid Springs, eleven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canton daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Madrid Springs by 11 A. M. Leave Madrid Springs daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Canton by 4:30 P. M.

1419—From Canton, by Crary's Mills and Pierpont, to Colton, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canton daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Colton by 5:30 P. M. Leave Colton daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Canton by 11 A. M.

1420—From East De Kalb, by Hermon, to Russell, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave East De Kalb daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Russell by 5:30 P. M. Leave Russell daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at East De Kalb by 1:30 P. M.

1421—From Gouverneur, by Hailesborough, Fowler, Fullerville, Iron-works and Edwards, to South Edwards, twenty miles and back, three times a week. Leave Gouverneur Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at South Edwards by 12 M. Leave South Edwards Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Gouverneur by 12 M.

1422—From Heuvelton, by De Peyster, Edenton and Pope's Mills, to Macomb, twenty-one miles and back, once a week. Leave Heuvelton Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Macomb at 8 P. M. Leave Macomb Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Heuvelton by 12 M.

1423—From Evans' Mills, by Theresa, Redwood and Plessis, to Alexandria, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Evans' Mills daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Alexandria by 11 A. M. Leave Alexandria daily, except Sunday, at 1 P.M.; arrive at Evans' Mills by 6 P. M.

1424—From Antwerp, by Somerville, Wegatchie, Oxbow, Rossie, Hammond, Brier Hill and Morristown, to Ogdensburg, forty-six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Antwerp Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1:30 P. M., or on arrival of Watertown mail; arrive at Ogdensburg by 10 P. M. Leave Ogdensburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Antwerp by 5 P. M.

1425—From Carthage, by Natural Bridge, Diana, Harrisville and Pitcairn, to East Pitcairn, twenty-nine miles and back, six times a week to Harrisville, and once a week the residue. Leave Carthage daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Harrisville by 1 P. M. Leave Harrisville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Carthage by 1 P. M. Leave Harrisville Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at East Pitcairn by 3:30 P. M. Leave East Pitcairn Wednesday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Harrisville by 6 P. M.

1426—From Carthage, by Wilna and North Wilna, to Antwerp, seventeen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Carthage daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Antwerp by 3 P. M. Leave Antwerp daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Carthage by 7 P. M.

1427—From Three Mile Bay, to Point Peninsula, twelve miles and back, once a week. Leave Three Mile Bay Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Point Peninsula by 6 P. M. Leave Point Peninsula Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Three Mile Bay by 1 P. M.

1428—From Watertown, by Brownville, Perch River, Stone Mills, Lafargeville and Omar, to Alexandria, thirty miles and back, six times a week. Leave Watertown daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Alexandria by 4 P. M. Leave Alexandria daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Watertown by 3:30 P. M.

1429—From Chaumont, by Depauville and Clayton Centre, to Clayton, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Chaumont daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Clayton by 6 P. M. Leave Clayton daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Chaumont by 9 A. M.

1430—From Watertown, to Stowell's Corners, six miles and back, once a week. Leave Watertown Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Stowell's Corners by 3 P. M. Leave Stowell's Corners Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Watertown by 6 P. M.

1431—From Watertown, by East Watertown, Rutland, South Rutland, South Champion and Copenhagen, to Carthage, twenty-four miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from Copenhagen to Pinckney, three miles and back, twice a week, in close connection with main route. Leave Watertown daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Copenhagen by 12 M. Leave Copenhagen daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Watertown by 5 P. M. Leave Copenhagen daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Carthage at 7:30 A. M. Leave Carthage daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Copenhagen by 1 P. M.

1432—From Harrisburg, by Lowville, to West Martinsburg, ten miles and back, twice a week. Leave Harrisburg Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at West Martinsburg by 1 P. M. Leave West Martinsburg Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Harrisburg by 6 P. M.

1433—From Watertown, by East Houndsfield and Sackett's Harbor, to Smithville, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Watertown daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Smithville by 7:30 P. M. Leave Smithville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Watertown by 10:30 A. M.

1434—From Sackett's Harbor to Pillar Point, one and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sackett's Harbor Tuesday and Saturday at 5:30 P. M.; arrive at Pillar Point by 6 P. M. Leave Pillar Point Tuesday and Saturday at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Sackett's Harbor by 10 A. M.

1435—From Pierrepont Manor, by Ellisburg and Woodville, to Rural Hill, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Pierrepont Manor daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Rural Hill by 2 P. M. Leave Rural Hill daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Pierrepont Manor by 9:30 A. M.

1436—From Adams to Rodman, five and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Adams daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rodman by 2:30 P. M. Leave Rodman daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Adams by 11:30 A. M.

1437—From Adams, by Caulkin's Mills and Lorraine, to Worthville, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Adams daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Worthville by 6 P. M. Leave Worthville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Adams by 10 A. M.

1438—From Lowville, by New-Bremen, Beaver Falls and Croghan, to Indian River, seventeen miles and back, six times a week to Croghan, and once a week the residue. Leave Lowville daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Croghan by 1:30 P.M. Leave Croghan daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Lowville by 10 A. M. Leave Croghan Thursday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Indian River by 4 P. M. Leave Indian River Thursday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Croghan by 7 P. M.

1439—From Lyon's Falls to Lyonsdale, four miles and back, three times a week. Leave Lyon's Falls Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M.; arrive at Lyonsdale by 9 P. M. Leave Lyonsdale Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Lyon's Falls by 7 P. M.

1440—From Booneville, by Leyden and Locust Grove, to Constableville, ten miles and back, six times a week, with the privilege of supplying Locust Grove from Port Leyden, if preferred. Leave Booneville daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 P. M.; arrive at Constableville by 9:30 P. M. Leave Constableville daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Booneville by 7 A. M.

1441—From Rome, by Delta, Stokes, West Branch, Ava and West Leyden, to Mohawk Hill, twenty-two miles and back, six times a week to West Leyden, and three times a week the residue. Leave Rome daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at West Leyden by 7:30 P. M. Leave West Leyden daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Rome by 11 A. M. Leave West Leyden Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Mohawk Hill by 8:30 P. M. Leave Mohawk Hill Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at West Leyden by 7:30 A. M.

1442—From Russia, by Gravesville and Trenton Falls, to Trenton Depot, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Russia daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Trenton Depot by 9 A. M. Leave Trenton Depot daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Russia by 7 P. M.

1443—From Prospect, by Gang Mills, Grant and Ohio, to Morehouseville, twenty-eight miles and back, three times a week to Ohio, and once a week the residue. Leave Prospect Monday and Wednesday at 12 M., and Friday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Ohio in two hours. Leave Ohio Monday and Wednesday at 8 A. M., and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Prospect in three hours. Leave Ohio Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Morehouseville by 5 P. M. Leave Morehouseville Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Ohio by 11 A. M.

1444—From Sageville, by Newton's Corners, Gilman, Wells, Hope Centre and Hope Falls, to Northville, twenty-eight and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Sageville Thursday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Northville by 2 P. M. Leave Northville Wednesday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Sageville by 5 P. M.

1445—From Middleburg, by Franklinton, Livingstonville, Preston Hollow, Cooksburg and Durham, to Oak Hill, nineteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Middleburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Oak Hill by 5 P. M. Leave Oak Hill Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Middleburg by 1 P. M.

1446—From Seward, by South Valley, to Pleasant Brook, nine miles and back, twice a week. Leave Seward Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Pleasant Brook by 4 P. M. Leave Pleasant Brook Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Seward by 11 A. M.

1447—From East Worcester, by Charlottesville, to South Worcester, eleven miles and back, six times a week. Leave East Worcester daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at South Worcester by 3 P. M. Leave South Worcester daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at East Worcester by 10 A. M.

1448—From Amsterdam, by Perth, Vail's Mills, Broadalbin, North Broadalbin, Union Mills, Northampton, and Osborn's Bridge, to Northville, twenty-five miles and back, six times a week, with privilege of omitting Union Mills from the main route, and furnishing three times a week side mails. Leave Amsterdam daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Northville by 5 P. M. Leave Northville daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Amsterdam by 12 M. Proposals for six additional weekly trips to Broadalbin are invited.

1449—From Amsterdam, by Hagaman's Mills, West Galway, Galway and Mosherville, to Barkersville, seventeen miles and back, six times a week to Galway, and three times a week the residue. Leave Amsterdam daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Galway by 4 P. M. Leave Galway Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Barkersville by 6 P. M. Leave Barkersville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6:15 P. M.; arrive at Galway by 7:15 P. M. Leave Galway daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Amsterdam by 11 A. M.

1450—From Amsterdam, by Port Jackson, Minaville, Scotch Bush and Braman's Corners, to Burtonsville, fourteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Amsterdam Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Burtonsville by 4:30 P. M. Leave Burtonsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Amsterdam by 12 M.

1451—From Gloversville, by Kingsborough, Mayfield and Cranberry Creek, to Northville, eighteen miles and back, twelve times a week to Kingsborough, and six times a week the residue. Leave Gloversville daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Northville by 6 P. M. Leave Northville daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Gloversville by 11:30 A. M. The six additional weekly trips between Gloversville and Kingsborough to be run in close connection with railroad mails.

1452—From Fultonville, by Auriesville and Glen, to Charleston, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave Fultonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Charleston by 1 P. M. Leave Charleston Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Fultonville by 4 P. M.

1453—From Johnstown, by Rockwood, Garoga and Lasselville, to Oppenheim, nineteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Johnstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Oppenheim by 5 P. M. Leave Oppenheim Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Johnstown by 10:30 A. M.

1454—From Spraker's Basin, by Rural Grove, Charleston, Four Corners and Sloansville, to Central Bridge, sixteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Spraker's Basin Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Central Bridge by 7 P. M. Leave Central Bridge Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Spraker's Basin by 2 P. M.

1455—From Canajoharie, by Flat Creek and Argusville, to Sharon, thirteen and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Canajoharie, Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Sharon by 3 P. M. Leave Sharon Wednesday and Saturday at 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Canajoharie by 6:15 P. M.

1456—From Canajoharie, by Marshville, Ames and Sharon Springs, to Sharon Center, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Canajoharie Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Sharon Center, by 3 P. M. Leave Sharon Center Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Canajoharie by 11 A. M. Proposals for six-times-a-week service is invited.

1457—From Fort Plain, by Hallsville, Starkville, Van Hornesville and Springfield Center, to Cooperstown, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Fort Plain daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 6:30 P. M. Leave Cooperstown daily except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Fort Plain by 12 M.

1458—From Fort Plain, by Frey's Bush, Sprout Brook, Buel, Cherry Valley, East Springfield and Middlefield Centre, to Cooperstown, thirty-three miles and back, six times a week, with privilege of omitting East Springfield on the going, and Middlefield Center on the return trips, and supplying Buel by side service. Leave Fort Plain daily, except Sunday, at 0:30 P. M.; arrive at Cherry Valley by 4 P. M.; leave Cherry Valley daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 10 A. M.; leave Cooperstown daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Cherry Valley by 6 P. M.; leave Cherry Valley daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Fort Plain by 12 M.

1459—From Cooperstown, by Hartwick, South Hartwick, Mount Vision, Laurens and West Oneonta, to Oneonta, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cooperstown daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Oneonta by 12 M. Leave Oneonta daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 7 P. M.

1460—From Cooperstown, by Toddsville, Fly Creek, Oaksville, Burlington, West Burlington, Edmeston, and Pittsfield, to New-Berlin, twenty-six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cooperstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at New-Berlin by 3 P. M. Leave New-Berlin Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 3 P. M.

1461—From Cooperstown, by Middlefield, Westford and Elk Creek, to Schenevus, eighteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cooperstown Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Schenevus by 2:30 P. M. Leave Schenevus Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 3:30 P. M.

1462—From Saint Johnsville, by Crum Creek and Oppenheim, to Lotville, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Saint Johnsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Lotville by 5 P. M. Leave Lotville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Saint Johnsville by 10 A. M.

1463—From Little Falls, by Salisbury, Salisbury Centre and Emmonsburg, to Stratford, seventeen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Little Falls daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Stratford by 6:30 P. M. Leave Stratford daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 12 M.

1464—From Little Falls, by Danube, to Newville, nine miles and back, once a week. Leave Little Falls Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Newville by 3 P. M. Leave Newville Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 12 M.

1465—From Little Falls, by Paine's Hollow, Jordanville and Cullen, to Richfield Springs, nineteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Little Falls Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M., and in Winter at 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Richfield Springs in four hours. Leave Richfield Springs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 11 A. M.

1466—From Little Falls, by Eatonville, to Fairfield, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Little Falls daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Fairfield by 4 P. M. Leave Fairfield daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 11 A. M.

1467—From Herkimer, by Middleville, Newport and Poland, to Coldbrook, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Herkimer daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Coldbrook by 6:30 P. M. Leave Coldbrook daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Herkimer by 10:30 A. M.

1468—From Herkimer, by Mohawk, Denison, South Columbia, Richfield Springs, Schuyler's Lake, Oaksville and Fly Creek, to Cooperstown, twenty-seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Herkimer Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12:15 P. M.; arrive at Richfield Springs by 4 P. M. Leave Richfield Springs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:15 A. M.; arrive at Herkimer by 11 A. M. Leave Richfield Springs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 4:45 P. M. Leave Cooperstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Richfield Springs by 11:30 A. M.

1469—From Cassville to Babcock Hill, two and one-half miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1470—From West Exeter, by Exeter, to Schuyler's Lake, six and one-half miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Exeter Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of mail from Utica—say at 6 P. M.; arrive at Schuyler's Lake by 8 P. M. Leave Schuyler's Lake Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at West Exeter by 2 P. M.

1471—From Utica, by Frankfort Hill, Litchfield, North Litchfield, Cedar Lake and North Winfield, to West Winfield, twenty-five and one-half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Utica Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at West Winfield by 12 M. Leave West Winfield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Utica by 5:30 P. M.

1472—From West Winfield, by Spooner's Corners, West Exeter, Burlington Flats, West Burlington, Garrattsville and New-Lisbon, to Morris, twenty-nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave West Winfield daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Morris by 10 P. M. Leave Morris daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at West Winfield by 1:30 P. M.

1473—From Unadilla Forks Depot, (N. O.,) by Unadilla Forks, Leonardsville, West Edmeston, South Edmeston and New-Berlin, to Morris, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Unadilla Forks Depot daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Morris by 3 P. M. Leave Morris daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Unadilla Forks Depot by 12 M.

1474—From Randallsville, by Lebanon, Georgetown, Otselic, South Otselic and North Pitcher, to Pitcher, twenty-seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Randallsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 3 P. M. Leave Pitcher Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Randallsville by 12 M.

1475—From Georgetown, by West Eaton and Eaton, to Eaton Station, (N. O.,) eleven and one-half miles and back, six times a week, with six additional weekly trips between Eaton and Eaton Station. Leave Georgetown daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Eaton Station by 8:30 A. M. Leave Eaton Station daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Georgetown in three hours. The six additional weekly trips between Eaton and Eaton Station to be run in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1476—From Rome, by Ridge Mills and Westernville, to North-western, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rome daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at North-western by 7 P. M. Leave North-western daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rome by 10 A. M.

1477—From Camden, by East Florence and Florence, to Redfield, nineteen and three-quarter miles and back, six times a week. Leave Camden daily, except Sunday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Redfield by 7 P. M. Leave Redfield daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Camden by 10 A. M.

1478—From Williamstown, by Amboy Centre, to West Amboy, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Williamstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at West Amboy by 5 P. M. Leave West Amboy Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Williamstown by 2 P. M.

1479—From Oneida to Durhamville, two miles and back, twelve times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1480—From State Bridge, by Oneida Valley and Oneida Lake, to Lakeport, ten miles and back, twice a week. Leave State Bridge Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Lakeport by 7 P. M. Leave Lakeport Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at State Bridge by 10 A. M. Proposals for four additional weekly trips between State Bridge and Oneida Valley are invited.

1481—From Oneida, by Oneida Castle and Vernon, to Vernon Centre, nine and a half miles and back, twelve times a week to Vernon, and six times a week the residue. Leave Oneida daily, except Sunday, at 8:10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at Vernon by 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Leave Vernon daily, except Sunday, at 6:50 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Oneida by 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. Leave Vernon daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Vernon Centre by 6 P. M. Leave Vernon Centre daily, except Sunday, at 10:15 A. M.; arrive at Vernon by 11:15 A. M.

1482—From Verona to Verona Depot, one and a half miles and back, twelve times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1483—From Canastota, by Clockville and Mile Strip, to Peterborough, nine and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canastota daily, except Sunday, at 5:05 P. M.; arrive at Peterborough by 7:30 P. M. Leave Peterborough daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Canastota by 11:30 A. M.

1484—From Morrisville to Morrisville Station, (n. o.,) two miles and back, twelve times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1485—From Cazenovia, by New-Woodstock, to Shed's Corners, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cazenovia daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Shed's Corners by 9:30 A. M. Leave Shed's Corners daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Cazenovia by 1:30 P. M.

1486—From Cazenovia, by Nelson, to Erieville, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cazenovia, daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Erieville by 4 P. M. Leave Erieville daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Cazenovia by 11 A. M.

1487—From Manlius, by Watervale and Pompey Centre, to Delphi, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Manlius Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Delphi by 2 P. M. Leave Delphi Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Manlius by 7 P. M.

1488—From Moravia, by Dresserville, to Sempronius, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Moravia Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Sempronius by 12 M. Leave Sempronius Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12:30 P M.; arrive at Moravia by 2:30 P. M.

1489—From Tully, by Vesper, to Otisco, seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Tully daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Otisco by 1 P. M. Leave Otisco daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Tully by 10 A. M.

1490—From Manlius Station, by North Manlius, to Bridgeport, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Manlius Station Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Bridgeport by 5:30 P. M. Leave Bridgeport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Manlius Station by 11 A. M.

1491—From Syracuse to Collamer, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Syracuse Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Collamer by 5 P. M. Leave Collamer Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Syracuse by 12:30 P. M.

1492—From Syracuse, by Onondaga Valley and South Onondaga to Navarino, fourteen miles and back, six times a week to Onondaga Valley, and three times a week the residue. Leave Syracuse daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Onondaga Valley by 4 P. M. Leave Onondaga Valley Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Navarino by 6 P M. Leave Navarino Monday, Weynesday, and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Onondaga Valley by 10 A. M. Leave Onondaga Valley daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Syracuse by 11 A. M.

1493—From Onondaga Valley, by Onondaga Castle and Cardiff, to Tully Valley, eleven miles and back, six times a week to Cardiff, and twice a week the residue. Leave Onondaga Valley daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Cardiff by 6 P. M. Leave Cardiff daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Onondaga Valley by 9:30 A. M. Leave Cardiff Monday and Friday at 6:15 P. M.; arrive at Tully Valley by 7 P. M. Leave Tully Valley Monday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Cardiff by 7:30 A. M.

1494—From Marcellus Depot, by Marcellus Falls, Marcellus, Marietta, and Thorn Hill, to Borodino, thirteen miles and back, six times a week to Marcellus, and three times a week the residue. Leave Marcellus Depot daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.; arrive at Marcellus by 8 P. M. Leave Marcellus daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Marcellus Depot by 7 P. M. The trips between Marcellus and Borodino to be made on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in close connection.

1495—From Jordan to Elbridge, two and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Jordan daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Elbridge by 2:30 P. M. Leave Elbridge daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jordan by 1:50 P. M.

1496—From Lamson's, by Little Utica and Lysander, to Plainville, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week to Lysander, and three times a week the residue. Leave Lamson's daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Lysander by 10 A. M. Leave Lysander daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Lamson's by 3 P. M. Leave Lysander Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10:15 A. M.; arrive at Plainville by 11 A. M. Leave Plainville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Lysander by 2 P. M.

1497—From Fulton, by Volney, Palermo and Vermillion, to Mexico, sixteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Fulton Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Mexico at 6:30 P. M. Leave Mexico Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Fulton by 11 A. M.

1498—From Fulton, by Granby Centre, Fair Dale and Hannibal, to Sterling, eleven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Fulton daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of mail from Syracuse; arrive at Sterling in three hours. Leave Sterling daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Fulton by 8 A. M.

1499—From Pulaski to Port Ontario, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Pulaski daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Port Ontario by 12 M. Leave Port Ontario daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Pulaski by 10 A. M.

1500—From Sand Bank, by South Albion, to Dugway, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Sand Bank daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Dugway by 9:30 A. M. Leave Dugway daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Sand Bank by 11:30 A. M.

1501—From Oswego, by South-west Oswego, Kinney's Four Corners, Hannibal, Hannibal Centre and Bethel Corners, to Ira, twenty-one miles and back, three times a week. Leave Oswego Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Ira by 6:30 P. M. Leave Ira Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Oswego by 12:30 A. M.

1502—From Clyde, by Rose and West Butler, to Wolcott, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Clyde daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Wolcott by 7 P. M. Leave Wolcott daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Clyde by 8:30 A. M.

1503—From Auburn, by Throopsville, to Port Byron, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Auburn daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Port Byron by 5 P. M. Leave Port Byron daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Auburn by 11 A. M.

1504—From Auburn, by Fosterville, to Montezuma, ten and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Auburn Tuesday, Thursday an Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Montezuma by 5 P. M. Leave Montezuma Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Auburn by 11 A. M.

1505—From Auburn by Owasco, Niles and Kelloggsville, to New-Hope, eighteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Auburn daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at New-Hope by 6 P. M. Leave New-Hope daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Auburn by 10 A. M.

1506—From Locke, by Genoa, East Venice, Venice and Venice Centre, to Scipio, sixteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Locke daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Scipio by 8 P. M. Leave Scipio daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Locke by 2 P. M.

1507—From Genoa, by East Genoa, North Lansing, West Groton and East Lansing, to South Lansing, sixteen and three-fourths miles and back, three times a week. Leave Genoa Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at South Lansing by 11 A. M. Leave South Lansing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Genoa by 3:30 P. M.

1508—From Auburn, by Fleming, The Square, Scipioville, Sherwood, Poplar Ridge, Ledyard, King's Ferry, Five Corners, Lake Ridge, Lansingville, Ludlowville, South Lansing and Forrest City, to Ithaca, forty miles and back, six times a week; Five Corners and Lansingville to be supplied alternately with Lake Ridge. Leave Auburn daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 5:30 P. M. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Auburn by 6 P. M.

1509—From Port Byron, by Conquest, Victory, North Victory, Martville, Sterling, Sterling Valley, North Sterling and South-west Oswego, to Oswego, thirty-three miles and back, six times a week to Sterling and three times a week the residue. Leave Port Byron daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Sterling by 9 P. M. Leave Sterling daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Port Byron by 9 A. M. Leave Sterling Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Oswego by 10 A. M. Leave Oswego Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive by Sterling at 5:30 P. M.

1510—From Seneca Falls, by Canoga and Fayette, to Romulus, fifteen and a half miles and back, three times a week, with a branch from Fayette to East Varrick, five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Seneca Falls Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Romulus by 6 P. M. Leave Romulus Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Seneca Falls by 11:30 A. M. East Varick to be supplied in close connection with main route.

1511—From Geneva, by Rose Hill, West Fayette, Varick, Kendaia, Romulus and Romulus Centre, to Ovid, twenty-four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Geneva daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Ovid by 6:30 P. M. Leave Ovid daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Geneva by 12 M.

1512—From Ovid, by Ovid Centre to Sheldrake, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ovid daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Sheldrake by 4 P. M. Leave Sheldrake daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; Arrive at Ovid by 12 M.

1513—From Canandaigua, by Reed's Corners, Rushville, Middlesex and Naples to North Cohocton, thirty miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canandaigua daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at North Cohocton by 6 P. M. Leave North Cohocton daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Canandaigua by 6 P. M.

1514—From Geneva, by West Junius, Junius and Marengo, to Clyde, eighteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Geneva Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Clyde by 1:30 P. M. Leave Clyde Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive by Geneva at 2 P. M.

1515—From Branchport, by Italy Hill, to Italy Hollow, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Branchport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Italy Hollow by 5 P. M. Leave Italy Hollow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Branchport by 1 P. M. Proposals for three additional weekly trips between Branchport and Italy Hill are invited.

1516—From Penn Yan, by Bluff Point, Branchport, Pultney, South Pultney, Prattsburg, and Wheeler, to Bath, thirty-seven miles and back: six times a week. Leave Penn Yan daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Prattsburg by 6 P. M. Leave Prattsburg daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Penn Yan by 11 A. M. Leave Prattsburg daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 10 A. M. Leave Bath daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Prattsburg by 4 P. M.

1517—From Penn Yan to Barrington, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Penn Yan Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Barrington by 2 P. M. Leave Barrington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Penn Yan by 11 A. M.

1518—From Bath, by Hammondsport, North Urbana, Wayne and Crystal Springs to Dundee, twenty-four miles and back, six times a week, to Hammondsport, and three times a week the residue. Leave Bath daily, except Sunday, at 7:15 A. M.; arrive at Hammondsport, by 8:30 A. M.; leave Hammondsport daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Bath by 5:15 P. M. Leave Hammondsport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Dundee by 4 P. M. Leave Dundee Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hammondsport by 12 M.

1519—From Penn Yan to Dresden, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Penn Yan daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Dresden by 5 P. M. Leave Dresden daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Penn Yan by 12:30 P. M.

1520—From Savannah to South Butler, four and three-quarter miles and back, six times a week. Leave Savannah daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at South Butler by 10 A. M. Leave South Butler daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Savannah by 8:30 A. M.

1521—From Lyons, by South Sodus and Alton, to Sodus Point, fourteen miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from South Sodus, by Sodus Centre, to Sodus, seven miles, six times a week. Leave Lyons daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Sodus Point by 8 P. M.; leave Sodus Point daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lyons by 11 A. M.; leave South Sodus daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Sodus by 7:30 P. M.; leave Sodus daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at South Sodus by 8:30 A. M.

1522—From Rose, by North Rose and Huron, to North Huron, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Rose Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M.; arrive at North Huron by 8 P. M.; leave North Huron Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rose by 8 A. M.

1523—From Newark, by Fairville and Joy, to Sodus, fourteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Newark Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 0:30 P. M.; arrive at Sodus by 5 P. M.; leave Sodus Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Newark by 10:30 A. M.

1524—From Shortsville, by Manchester, to Manchester Centre, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Shortsville daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Manchester Centre by 7 P. M.; leave Manchester Centre daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Shortsville by 5 P. M.

1525—From Palmyra, by Walworth and Ontario, to Ontario Centre, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Palmyra daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Ontario Centre by 7 P. M.; leave Ontario Centre daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Palmyra by 9 A. M.

1526—From Palmyra, by Marion and Williamson, to Pultneyville, sixteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Palmyra daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Pultneyville by 7 P. M.; leave Pultneyville daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Palmyra by 9:30 A. M.

1527—From East Bloomfield, by Bristol, to Allen's Hill, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave East Bloomfield Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Allen's Hill by 1:30 P. M.; leave Allen's Hill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at East Bloomfield by 5 P. M. Proposals for six-times-a-week service are invited.

1528—From Canandaigua, by Cheshire, Bristol Centre, South Bristol, and Bristol Springs, to Naples, twenty-four miles and back, three times a week. Leave Canandaigua Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Naples by 6 P. M. Leave Naples Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Canandaigua by 6 P. M.

1529—From Cheshire, by Academy, to Bristol Springs, ten miles and back, once a week. Leave Cheshire Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Bristol Springs by 3 P. M. Leave Bristol Springs Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cheshire by 11 A. M. Proposals for two and three-times-a-week service are also invited.

1530—From Farmington to Macedon, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Farmington daily, except Sunday, at 10:45 A. M.; arrive at Macedon by 12:15 P. M. Leave Macedon daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Farmington by 10:30 A. M.

1531—From Canandaigua, by Hopewell Centre, Seneca Castle, Flint Creek, Hopewell, and Hopewell Centre, to Canandaigua, twenty-one miles, three times a week. Leave Canandaigua Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Canandaigua by 6 P. M.

1532—From Rochester, by West Webster, Webster, and Union Hill, to Lake Side, nineteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rochester daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Lake Side by 6:30 P. M. Leave Lake Side daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 10:30 A. M.

1533—From Rochester to Charlotte, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rochester daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Charlotte by 3:30 P. M. Leave Charlotte daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 10:30 A. M.

1534—From Avon, by Canawangus and Fowlerville, to York, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Avon daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at York by 7:30 P. M. Leave York daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Avon by 9:30 A. M.

1535—From Avon, by East Avon and Lima, to Honeoye Falls, eleven miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave Avon daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at Honeoye Falls by 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Leave Honeoye Falls daily, except Sunday, at 7:45 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at Avon by 10:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

1536—From Rochester, by West Brighton and Henrietta, to Rush, twelve and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Rochester Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Rush by 6 P. M. Leave Rush Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 10 A. M.

1537—From Rochester, by Chili, to Clifton, fourteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Rochester Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Clifton by 7 P. M. Leave Clifton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 11 A. M.

1538—From Geneseo, by East Groveland, to Groveland. Leave Geneseo Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Groveland by 3 P. M. Leave Groveland Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Geneseo by 5 P. M.

1539—From Geneseo, by Piffard, Greigsville, and Peoria, to Covington, ten and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Geneseo Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1:30 P.M.; arrive at Covington by 6 P. M. Leave Covington Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:15 A. M.; arrive at Geneseo by 12 M.

1540—From Mount Morris, by Tuscarora and Union Corners, to Byersville, twelve miles and back, twice a week. Leave Mount Morris Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Byersville by 10 A. M. Leave Byersville Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Mount Morris by 4 P. M.

1541—From Castile, by East Pike, to Pike, seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Castile daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Pike by 5 P. M. Leave Pike daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Castile by 2 P. M.

1542—From Mount Morris, by Ridge and Brook's Grove, to Nunda, eleven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mount Morris daily, except Sunday, at 6:40 P. M.; arrive at Nunda by 8:50 P. M. Leave Nunda daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Mount Morris by 7 A. M.

1543—From Portageville, by Wiscoy, Mill's Mills, Hume, Filmore, and Houghton Creek, to Caneadea, nineteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Portageville daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Caneadea by 6 P. M. Leave Caneadea daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.; arrive at Portageville by 10 A. M.

1544—From Arcade, by Eagle Village, Eagle, Wethersfield, Hermitage, Wethersfield Springs and East Orangeville, to Warsaw, twenty-nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Arcade Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Warsaw by 4 P. M. Leave Warsaw Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Arcade by 6 P. M.

1545—From Warsaw, by East Orangeville, to Orangeville, six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Warsaw Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Orangeville by 5 P. M. Leave Orangeville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Warsaw by 2:30 P. M.

1546—From Franklinville, by Farmersville and Rushford, to Centreville, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Franklinville daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Centreville by 6 P. M. Leave Centreville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Franklinville by 12 M.

1547—From Arcade, by Java, Java Village, Strykersville, Wales and Wales Centre, to East Aurora, twenty-six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Arcade Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at East Aurora by 1 P. M. Leave East Aurora Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Arcade by 7 P. M.

1548—From Perry, by Perry Centre, La Grange and Covington, to Pavilion, ten and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Perry Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 M.; arrive at Pavilion by 3 P. M. Leave Pavilion Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Perry by 2 P. M.

1549—From Attica, by Varysburg, Johnsonburg, North Java, East Java and East Arcade, to Arcade, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Attica daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Arcade by 4 P. M. Leave Arcade daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Attica by 4 P. M.

1550—From Batavia, by East Bethany, Pavilion Centre, Pavilion, Pearl Creek and Wyoming, to Warsaw, twenty-four and three-quarter miles and back, six times a week. Leave Batavia daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Pavilion by 6 P. M.; leave Pavilion daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Batavia by 12 M.; leave Pavilion daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Warsaw by 12 M.; leave Warsaw daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Pavilion by 6 P. M.

1551—From Batavia, by West Bethany, to Bethany, ten miles and back, twice a week. Leave Batavia Tuesday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Bethany by 3 P. M.; leave Bethany Tuesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Batavia by 11:30 A. M.

1552—From Batavia to Elba, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Batavia daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Elba by 11:30 A. M.; leave Elba daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Batavia by 3 P. M.

1553—From Albion, by Barre Centre, to South Barre, seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albion daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at South Barre by 12 M.; leave South Barre daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Albion by 4 P. M.

1554—From Batavia, by Oakfield, South Alabama, Wheatville, Alabama, and Shelby, to Medina, twenty-two miles and back, six times a week. Leave Batavia daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Medina by 3 P. M.; leave Medina daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Batavia by 3 P. M.

1555—From Alden, by Cowlesville and Folsomdale, to Bennington, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave Alden, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Bennington by 11 A. M.; leave Bennington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Alden by 3 P. M.

1556—From Albion, by Gaines, Waterport and Kuckville, to Carlton, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albion daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Carlton by 8 P. M. Leave Carlton daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Albion by 1 P. M.

1557—From Medina, by Ridgeway and Lyndonville, to Yates, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Medina daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Yates by 5:30 P. M. Leave Yates daily, except Sunday, at 6:45 A. M.; arrive at Medina by 8:30 A. M.

1558—From Middleport, by Jeddo and North Ridgeway, to County Line, ten and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Middleport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at County Line by 6 P. M. Leave County Line Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Middleport by 12 M.

1559—From Lockport, by Hickory Corners, Cambria and South Wilson, to Wilson, sixteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Wilson by 7 P. M. Leave Wilson daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 10:30 A. M.

1560—From Lockport, by Wright's Corners and Newfane, to Olcott, twelve and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Olcott by 6 P. M. Leave Olcott daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 11 A. M.

1561—From Lockport, by Wright's Corners, Ridge Road, Hess Road, West Somerset, and Lake Road, to Somerset, nineteen and a half miles and back, six times a week, supplying Lake Road and West Somerset alternately. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Somerset by 6 P. M. Leave Somerset daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 11 A. M.

1562—From Lockport, by Pendleton Centre and Pendleton, to Lockport, seventeen miles, twice a week. Leave Lockport Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 2 P. M.

1563—From Sanborn, by Shawnee and St. Johnsburg, to Bergholtz, eight miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sanborn Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Bergholtz by 10 A. M. Leave Bergholtz Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Sanborn by 2 P. M.

1564—From Lewiston to Youngstown, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lewiston daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Youngstown by 3:30 P. M. Leave Youngstown daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lewiston by 10 A. M.

1565—From Youngstown, by Ransomville, North Ridge, Cambria and Warren's Corners, to Lockport, twenty-two miles and back, three times a week, with three additional weekly trips from April 1 to Nov. 1.

Summer Schedule.—Leave Youngstown daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 12 M. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Youngstown by 8 P. M. *Winter Schedule.*—Leave Youngstown Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 3 P. M. Leave Lockport Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Youngstown by 3 P. M.

1566—From Buffalo, by Buffalo Plains, Eggertsville, Williamsville and Harris Hill, to Clarence, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Buffalo daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Clarence by 7 P. M. Leave Clarence daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Buffalo by 10 A. M.

1567—From Buffalo, by Red Jacket, West Seneca, Big Tree Corners, Abbott's Corners, Hamburg, North Boston and Patchin, to Boston, twenty-two miles and back, six times a week. Leave Buffalo daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Boston by 8 P. M. Leave Boston daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Buffalo by 10:30 A. M.

1568—From Buffalo, by Reserve, East Hamburg, Ellicott, Griffin's Mills, West Falls, Colden, Glenwood and East Concord to Springville, thirty-two and three-quarter miles and back, six times a week. Leave Buffalo daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Springville by 9 P. M. Leave Springville daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Buffalo by 11 A. M.

1569—From Hamburg, by East Eden, Clarksburg, Langford, and Marshfield to Collins Centre, eighteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Hamburg Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Collins Centre by 11 A. M. Leave Collins Centre Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Hamburg by 6 P. M.

1570—From Lake View, by North Evans, Eden and Collins, to Shirley, thirteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lake View daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Shirley by 8 P. M. Leave Shirley daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lake View by 10 A. M.

1571—From Angola by Brandt, to Gowanda, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Angola daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Gowanda by 8 P. M. Leave Gowanda daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Angola by 9 A. M.

1572—From Clarksburg, by New-Oregon and Woodward's Hollow, to Morton's Corners, eleven miles and back, once a week. Leave Clarksburg Friday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Morton's Corners by 12 M. Leave Morton's Corners Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Clarksburg by 4 P. M. Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

1573—From Sinclairville to Charlotte Centre, three miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sinclairville Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Charlotte Centre by 2 P. M. Leave Charlotte Centre Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Sinclairville by 12 M.

1574—From Mayville to Stedman, six miles and back, twice a week. Leave Mayville Tuesday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Stedman by 4 P. M. Leave Stedman Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Mayville by 2:30 P. M.

1575—From Westfield to Volusia, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Westfield daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Volusia by 3:30 P. M. Leave Volusia daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Westfield by 11:30 A. M.

1576—From Ellery to Fluvanna, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ellery, daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Fluvanna by 2:30 P. M. Leave Fluvanna, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Ellery by 11:30 A. M.

1577—From Sherman, by Mina, French Creek and Marvin, to Wattsburg, (Penn.,) eighteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sherman Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Wattsburg by 12 M. Leave Wattsburg Tuesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Sherman by 7 P. M. Proposals to end at Clymer, omitting Wattsburg, are invited.

1578—From Ellington to Kennedy, five and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ellington daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Kennedy by 4:30 P. M. Leave Kennedy daily, except Sunday, at 5:15 P. M.; arrive at Ellington by 6:15 P. M.

1579—From Cattaraugus, by Otto, Eddyville, East Otto and Ashford, to Springville, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week, with privilege of supplying Eddyville by side mail from Otto. Leave Cattaraugus daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Springville by 8 P. M. Leave Springville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cattaraugus by 1:30 P. M.

1580—From Ashford, by West Valley, to East Ashford, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Ashford Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at East Ashford by 10:30 A. M. Leave East Ashford Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Ashford by 12:30 P. M.

1581—From East Salamanca, by Killbuck and Great Valley, to Ellicottsville, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave East Salamanca daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Ellicottsville by 6 P. M. Leave Ellicottsville daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at East Salamanca by 10 A. M.

1582—From Olean, by Portville, Ceres, Little Genesee, Bolivar, Richburg, Wirt Centre and Nile, to Friendship, thirty miles and back, six times a week. Leave Olean daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Ceres by 6 P. M. Leave Ceres daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Olean by 10 A. M. Leave Ceres daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Friendship by 11 A. M. Leave Friendship daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Ceres by 7 P. M.

1583—From Wellsville, (N. Y.,) by Alma, South Bolivar, and East Sharon, (Penn.,) to Shingle House, twenty-two miles and back, once a week. Leave Wellsville Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Shingle House by 3 P. M. Leave Shingle House Friday at 1 A. M.; arrive at Wellsville by 4 P. M.

1584—From Cuba, by Seymour, Rawson, Rushford Fairview and Sandusky, to Arcade, twenty-nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cuba daily except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Rushford by

7:30 P. M. Leave Rushford daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.; arrive at Rushford by 8:30 A. M. Leave Rushford daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Arcade by 10 A. M. Leave Arcade daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rushford by 4 P. M.; leave Rushford daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Wellsville by 7:30 P. M.

1585—From Wellsville, by Standard's Corners, Hallsport and Whitesville, to Spring Mills, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Wellsville daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Spring Mills by 4:30 P. M. Leave Spring Mills daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Wellsville by 9:30 A. M.

1586—From Cuba to West Clarksville, seven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Cuba Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Clarksville by 2 P. M. Leave West Clarksville Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Cuba by 11 A. M.

1587—From Belvidere, by Angelica, Alien, East Granger, Hunt's Hollow and Oakland, to Nunda, twenty-eight miles and back, six times a week to Angelica, and three times a week the residue. The return trips to run from Hunt's Hollow, by Allen Centre, Short Track and Grainger, omitting Allen and East Granger. Leave Belvidere daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Angelica by 3 P. M. Leave Angelica daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Belvidere by 12 M. Leave Angelica Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Nunda by 1 P. M. Leave Nunda Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Angelica by 7 P.M.

1588—From Belvidere, by Transit Bridge, Bethany and Orwell, to Canadea, eleven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Belvidere daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Canadea by 3 P. M. Leave Canadea daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Belvidere by 9:30 A. M.

1589—From Bath, by Goff's Mills, Howard and Big Creek, to Hornellsville, twenty miles and back, twice a week. Leave Bath Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Hornellsville by 3 P. M. Leave Hornellsville Monday and Friday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 2 P. M.

1592—From South Dansville to Dansville, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave South Dansville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Dansville by 10 A. M. Leave Dansville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at South Dansville by 4:30 P. M.

1593—From Wayland Depot, by Dansville, to Ossian, twelve miles and back, six times a week to Dansville, and twice a week the residue. Leave Wayland Depot daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Dansville by 12 M. Leave Dansville daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Wayland Depot by 6:30 P. M. Leave Dansville Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Ossian by 3 P. M. Leave Ossian Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Dansville by 4:30 P. M.

1594—From Wallace, by Neil's Creek, Hasklnsville and Stephen's Mills to Hornellsville, twenty miles and back, twice a week. Leave Wallace Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hornellsville by 12:30 P. M. Leave Hornellsville Monday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Wallace by 7 P. M.

1595—From Blood's Depot, by North Cohocton, to Riker's Hollow, six miles and back, twice a week. Leave Blood's Depot Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Riker's Hollow by 5 P. M. Leave Riker's Hollow Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Blood's Depot by 2 P. M.

1596—From Andover, by Fulmer Valley and Independence, to West Union, twelve miles and back, twice a week. Leave Andover Monday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Union by 4 P. M. Leave West Union Monday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Andover by 11 A. M.

1597—From Canisteo, by Bennett's Creek, Greenwood, Rexville and Wilcoxville, to White's Corners, twenty-one miles and back, three times a week to Rexville, and once a week the residue. Leave Canisteo Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Rexville by 7 P. M.; leave Rexville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Canisteo by 11 A. M.; leave Rexville Monday at 3 P. M.; arrive at White's Corners by 11 A. M.; leave White's Corners at 12 M.; arrive at Rexville at 2 P. M.

1598—From Rexville, by Young Hickory and Brookfield, to Westfield, sixteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rexville Thursday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Westfield by 11 A. M.; leave Westfield Thursday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rexville by 5 P. M.

1599—From Woodhull, by East Troupsburg and Troupsburg, to South Troupsburg, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Woodhull Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at South Troupsburg by 12 M. Leave South Troupsburg by Troupsburg, Wednesday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Woodhull by 3:30 P. M.

1600—From West Addison, by Rismgville and Merchantsville, to Campbelltown, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Addison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Campbelltown by 1 P. M.; leave Campbelltown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at West Addison by 7 P. M.

1601—From Addison, by South Addison and Addison Hill, to Elkland, Penn. Leave Addison, daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Elkland by 11 A. M.; leave Elkland daily except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Addison by 2:30 P. M.

1602—From Addison, by South Addison and East Woodhull, to Jasper, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Addison daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jasper by 6 P. M.; leave Jasper daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Addison by 11 A. M.

1603—From Cooper's Plains, by Mead's Creek, Orange, East Orange, Sugar Hill, Townsend and Havannah, to Watkins, twenty-eight and three-quarters miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cooper's Plains Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Watkins by 8:30 P. M. Leave Watkins Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Cooper's Plains by 6 P. M.

1604—From Bath, by North Cameron, Cameron and South Cameron, to Jasper, twenty-one miles and back, once a week. Leave Bath Monday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jasper by 7 P. M. Leave Jasper Monday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 10 A. M.

1605—From Bath, by South Howard and Buena Vista, to Towlesville, fifteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Bath Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Towlesville by 5 P. M. Leave Towlesville Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 10 A. M.

1606—From Cameron, by Swale, North Jasper, South Cameron and Hedgesville, to Woodhull, eighteen and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Cameron Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Woodhull by 7 P. M. Leave Woodhull Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Cameron by 12 M.

1607—From Savona, by Sonora, Bradford, Tyrone, Alfay, North Reading, Reading Centre and Reading, to Watkins, twenty-eight and a half miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from Tyrone, by Weston, to Wayne Four Corners, four miles and back, twice a week the residue. Leave Savona daily, except Sunday, at 3 P.M.; arrive at Tyrone by 6 P.M. Leave Tyrone daily, except Sunday, at 9 A.M.; arrive at Savona by 12 M. Leave Tyrone, Sunday, at 9 A.M.; arrive at Watkins by 12 M. Leave Watkins daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Tyrone by 6 P. M. Branch route to be supplied on Tuesdays and Fridays, in close connection with main route.

1608—From Starkey Depot, by Starkey, to Dundee, three miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave Starkey Depot daily, except Sunday, at 6:15 A. M.; arrive at Dundee by 7 A. M. and 12 M. Leave Dundee daily, except Sunday, at 5:15 A. M. and 10:45 A. M.; arrive at Starkey Depot by 6 A. M. and 10:45 A. M.

1609—From Havannah, by Odessa, Lawrence, Smith Valley, Meckienburg, Perry City and Waterburg, to Trumansburg, twenty miles and back, twice a week. Leave Havannah Tuesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Trumansburg by 2 P. M. Leave Trumansburg Monday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Havannah by 2 P. M.

1610—From Watkins to Pine Grove, five miles and back, twice a week. Leave Watkins Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Pine Grove by 11 A. M. Leave Pine Grove Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 9 A. M.

1611—From Corning, by Post Creek, Hornby, Beaver Dams and Moreland, to Watkins, thirty-three miles and back, once a week. Leave Corning Friday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Hornby by 6 P. M. Leave Hornby Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Corning by 3 P. M. Leave Hornby Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 10 A. M. Leave Watkins Saturday at 2 P.M.; arrive at Hornby by 5 P. M.

1612—From Elmira, by East Elmira, North Chemung, Herrington's Corners, Erin and State Road, to Van Etten, nineteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Elmira Wednesday and Saturday at 9 M.; arrive at Van Etten by 3 P. M. Leave Van Etten Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Elmira by 11 A. M.

1613—From Chemung to Chemung Centre, seven miles and back, once a week. Leave Chemung Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Chemung Centre by 3 P. M. Leave Chemung Centre Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Chemung by 11 A. M.

1614—From Owego, by Weltonville, West Newark and Jenksville, to Speedsville, fifteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Owego Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Speedsville by 7 P. M. Leave Speedsville Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Owego by 11 A. M.

1615—From Owego, by Strait's Corners and Halsey Valley, to North Barton, eighteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Owego Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at North Barton by 11 A. M. Leave North Barton Tuesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Owego by 6 P. M.

1616—From Owego, by South Owego, Warreaham, Penn., Highland Lake and Neath, to Le Raysville, twenty-four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Owego Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Le Raysville by 8 P. M. Leave Le Raysville Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Owego by 2 P. M.

1617—From Cvndor, by West Candor and Spencer Springs, to Spencer, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Candor daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Spencer by 6:30 P. M. Leave Spencer daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Candor by 9:30 A. M.

1618—From Connesus Depot, by Conneaus Centre, to Scottsburg, six miles and back, twelve times a week to Conneaus Centre, and six times a week the residue, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1619—From Ithaca, by Enfield, Enfield Centre, Mecklenburg, Reynoldsville, Beamsburg and Burdett, to Watkins, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 2 P. M. Leave Watkins daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 3:30 P. M.

1620—From Ithaca, by Newfield, Poney Hollow, Cayuta, Alpine and Catharine, to Havannah, twenty-five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Ithaca Monday and Friday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Havannah by 2 P. M. Leave Havannah Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 2:30 P. M. Proposals for three additional weekly trips between Ithaca and Newfield are invited.

1621—From Ithaca, by Jacksonville, Trumansburg, Covert, Farmer Village and Lodi, to Ovid, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Ovid by 3 P. M. Leave Ovid daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 5:30 P. M.

1622—From Ithaca, by Danby, to South Danby, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at South Danby by 8 P. M. Leave South Danby daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 5 P. M.

1623—From Caroline Depot, by Mott's Corners, Slaterville, and Caroline, to Caroline Centre, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week to Slaterville, and three times a week the residue. Leave Caroline Depot daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Slaterville by 10 A. M. Leave Slaterville daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Caroline Depot by 2 P. M. Leave Slaterville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Caroline Centre by 11 A. M. Leave Caroline Centre Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 M.; arrive at Slaterville by 1 P.M.

1624—From Marathon, by Lenoer, to Hunt's Corners, five and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Marathon Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Hunt's Corners by 1 P. M. Leave Hunt's Corners Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Marathon by 10 A. M.

1625—From Cortland Village, by McGrawsville, Solon, East Preetown, Cincinnatus, Taylor, Pitcher, Pitcher Springs, Pharsalia, E. st Pharsalia and Preston, to Norwich, forty-three miles and back, six times a week to Pitcher, and three times a week the residue. Leave Cortland Village daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 7:30 P. M. Leave Pitcher daily, except Sunday, at 12:15 P. M.; arrive at Cortland Village by 4 P. M. Leave Pitcher Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:45 P. M.; arrive at Norwich by 7:30 P. M. Leave Norwich Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 12 M.

1626—From Groton to Groton City, six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Groton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Groton City by 10:30 A. M. Leave Groton City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Groton by 1:30 P. M.

1627—From De Ruyter, by Lankiesn, Union Valley, Pitcher, Taylor, Cincinnatus, Willet and Upper Lisle, to Whitney's Point, thirty-two miles and back, three times a week. Leave De Ruyter Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 4 P. M. Leave Pitcher Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at De Ruyter by 10 A. M. Leave Pitcher Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Whitney's Point by 11 A. M. Leave Whitney's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 12 M.

1628—From Oxford, by East McDonough, McDonough and German, to Cmcinnatus, twenty miles and back, once a week. Leave Oxford, Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Cincinnatus by 7 P. M. Leave Cincinnatus Saturday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Oxford by 11 A. M.

1629—From Bainbridge, by Coventryville, Coventry, Greene, Genegaantslet and Triangle, to Whitney's Point, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week to Greene, and three times a week the residue. Leave Bainbridge daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Greene by 4:30 P. M. Leave Greene daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Bainbridge by 9 A. M. Leave Greene Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:45 P. M.; arrive at Whitney's Point by 8 P. M. Leave Whitney's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Greene by 10 A. M.

1630—From Greene, by Smithville Flats and East German, to McDonough, fourteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Greene daily, except Sunday, at 3:45 P. M.; arrive at McDonough by 7:45 P. M. Leave McDonough daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Greene by 9:30 A. M.

1631—From Union, by Union Centre, Maine and Glen Aubrey, to Whitney's Point, nineteen miles and back, six times a week to Maine, and once a week the residue. Leave Union daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Whitney's Point by 1:30 A. M. Leave Maine daily, except Sunday, 11 A. M.; arrive at Union by 1 P. M. Leave Maine Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Whitney's Point by 12 M. Leave Whitney's Point Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Maine by 5 P. M.

1632—From Union, by Vestal, Tracy Creek and Vestal Centre, to Choconut, fifteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Union Monday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Choconut by 6 P. M. Leave Choconut Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Union by 12 M.

1633—From Binghamton, by West Windsor, Windsor, Onaquaga, Doraville, Centre Village and Harpersville, to Harpersville Station, thirty-seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Binghamton daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Windsor by 4:30 P. M. Leave Windsor daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Binghamton by 9:30 A. M. Leave Windsor daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at Harpersville Station by 8:30 A. M. Leave Harpersville Station daily, except Sunday, on arrival of cars —say at 5:30 P. M.; arrive at Windsor in two hours.

1634—From Deposit, by Barbourville, Maineville and Bennettsville, to Bainbridge, twenty-one miles and back, three times a week. Leave Deposit Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Bainbridge by 12 M. Leave Bainbridge Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Deposit by 2 P. M.

1635—From Deposit, by McClure Settlement, Sanford and Vallonia Springs to Afton, eighteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Deposit daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Afton by 10 A. M. Leave Afton daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Deposit by 4 P. M.

1636—From Deposit, by Cannonsville, Carpenter's Eddy, and Rock Rift, to Walton, twenty-five miles and back, six times a week. Leave Deposit daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Walton by 6:30 P. M. Leave Walton daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Deposit by 10:30 A. M.

1637—From Hancock to Cadosia Valley, three miles and back, three times a week. Leave Hancock Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Cadosia Valley by 2 P. M. Leave Cadosia Valley Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Hancock by 11 A. M.

1638—From Hancock, by Partridge Island, East Branch, Harvard, and Colchester, to Downsville, twenty-eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Hancock Tuesday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Downsville by 6 P. M. Leave Downsville Wednesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Hancock by 2 P. M.

1639—From Delhi to Cabin Hill, ten miles and back, once a week. Leave Delhi Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cabin Hill by 11 A. M. Leave Cabin Hill Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Delhi by 2 P. M.

1640—From Otego, by Franklin, to Franklin Station, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Otego daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Franklin by 3 P. M. Leave Franklin daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Otego by 11 A. M.

1641—From Walton to West Brook, seven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Walton Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at West Brook by 10 A. M. Leave West Brook Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Walton by 1 P. M.

1642—From Unadilla to Unadilla Centre, five miles and back, and a half mile, twice a week to Unadilla Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Unadilla Centre by 2 P. M. Leave Unadilla Centre Saturday at 2:15 P. M.; arrive at Unadilla by 3:15 P. M.

1643—From Walton to North Hamden, eight and three-quarter miles and back, once a week. Leave Walton Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at North Hamden by 2 P. M. Leave North Hamden Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Walton by 11 A. M.

1644—From Morris, by West Laurens and West Oneonta, to Oneonta, 14 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Morris daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Oneonta by 11 A. M. Leave Oneonta daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive atMorris by 4 P. M.

1645—From Unadilla to Sidney, 5 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Unadilla Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Sidney by 2:30 P. M. Leave Sidney Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Unadilla by 4:30 P. M.

1646—From Franklin, by Croton and West Meredith, to Delhi, 16½ miles and back, six times a week to Croton and three times a week the residue. Leave Franklin daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Croton by 6:30 P. M. Leave Croton daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Franklin by 2:30 P. M. Leave Croton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Delhi by 9:30 A. M. Leave Delhi Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Croton by 2:30 P. M.

1647—From Otego, by Otsdawa and Maple Grove, to Butternuts, sixteen miles and back, six times a week, five of the weekly trips by Otsdawa and Maple Grove, decreasing distance four miles. Leave Otego daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Butternuts by 4 P. M. Leave Butternuts daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Otego by 12 M.

1648—From Emmon's Station, by West Davenport, Davenport Centre, Davenport, North Kortright and Harpersfield, to Stamford, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from Emmon's Centre to East Meredith, three miles, once a week. Leave Emmon's Station daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Stamford by 7 P. M. Leave Stamford daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.; arrive at Emmon's Station by 11:30 A. M.; East Meredith to be supplied with the mail on Saturdays in close connection with main route.

1649—From Richmondville, by Summit, Jefferson and South Jefferson, to Stamford, nineteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Richmondville daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Stamford by 3:30 P. M. Leave Stamford daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Richmondville by 8:30 P. M.

1650—From Summit, by Eminence, West Fulton and Fultonham, to Middleburg, twelve miles and back, once a week, with one additional weekly trip to West Fulton and Middleburg. Leave Summit Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Fulton by 5 P. M. Leave West Fulton Saturday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Summit by 12 M. Leave West Fulton Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Middleburg by 11 A. M. Leave Middleburg Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at West Fulton by 6 P. M.

1651—From Middleburg, by Ardakabeen, North Blenheim, Mine Kill Falls and Gilboa, to Moresville, twenty-three miles and back, three times a week to Gilboa and six times a week the residue. Leave Middleburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Gilboa by 4 P. M. Leave Gilboa Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Middleburg by 2 P. M. Leave Gilboa Daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Moresville by 5 P. M. Leave Moresville daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Gilboa by 1 P. M.

1652—From Black Brook, by Wilmington, to North Elba, seventy miles and back, once a week. Leave Black Brook Friday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at North Elba by 4:30 P. M.; leave North Elba Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Black Brook by 2 P. M. Proposals for a second weekly trip to Wilmington are invited.

1653—From Truxton, by Chedugo, South Cuyler and Taylor Centre, to Taylor, fifteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Truxton Tuesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Taylor by 10:30 A. M.; leave Taylor Tuesday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Truxton by 6:30 P. M.

1654—From Haskinville to Cohocton, seven miles and back, once a week. Leave Haskinville Friday at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Cohocton by 11:30 A. M.; leave Cohocton Friday at 4:15 P. M.; arrive at Haskinville by 6:15 P. M.

1655—From Cayuta, by Van Etten, to Van Ettenville, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cayuta Tuesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Van Ettenville by 12 M.; leave Van Ettenville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Cayuta by P. M.

1656—From Hale's Eddy, N. Y., by New-Baltimore (Penn.) and Danville, to Harmony Centre, twelve miles and back, once a week. Leave Hale's Eddy Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Harmony Centre by 11 A. M. Leave Harmony Centre Saturday at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Hale's Eddy by 7:30 P. M.

1657—From Watertown, by Burr's Mills, East Rodman and Barnes' Corners to Montague twenty miles and back, six times a week to Barnes' Corners, and twice a week the residue. Leave Watertown daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Barnes' Corners by 5 P. M. Leave Barnes' Corners daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Watertown by 11 A. M. Leave Barnes' Corners Tuesday and Friday at 5:15 P. M.; arrive at Montague by 7:15P. M. Leave Montague Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Barnes' Corners by 8 A. M.

1658—From Cortland Village, by Virgil and Creswell, to Homer, fourteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Cortland Village Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Homer by 7 P. M. Leave Homer Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cortland Village by 12 M.

1659—From Port Chester, by White Plains and Elmsford, to Tarrytown, thirteen and a half miles, three times a week to Port Chester, and once a week to Sing Sing, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Tarrytown by 10 A. M. Leave Tarrytown daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Port Chester by 6 P. M.

1660—From Pine Lake, by Newkirk's Mills, Rockwell, Keck's Centre, and Sammonsville, to Fonda, nineteen and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Pine Lake Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Fonda by 11 A. M. Leave Fonda Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Pine Lake by 5 P. M.

1661—From Burke, by Burke Centre, to Thayer's Corners, three miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1662—From Stockholm Depot, by Stockholm, to Stockholm Centre, four and a half miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1663—From Ellicottsville to Machias, fifteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Ellicottsville Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Machias at 11 A. M. Leave Machias Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Ellicottsville by 6 P. M.

1664—From Homer, by Scott, Spafford and Borodino, to Skaneateles, twenty-five miles and back, once a week. Leave Homer Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Skaneateles by 5 P. M. Leave Skaneateles Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Homer by 5 P. M. Proposals for two and also for three trips per week are invited.

1665—From Springville, by Sardinia and Yorkshire, to Arcade, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Springville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Arcade by 11 A. M. Leave Arcade daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Springville by 9 P. M.

1666—From Windham Centre, by Hensonville and Big Hollow, to East Jewett, eighteen and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Windham Centre Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at East Jewett by 6 P. M. Leave East Jewett Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Windham Centre by 3 P. M.

1667—From Lexington, by West Kill and Bushnellsville, to Shandaken, twelve miles and back, twice a week. Leave Lexington Monday and Thursday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Shandaken by 11 A. M. Leave Shandaken Monday and Thursday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Lexington by 3 P. M.

1668—From Bovina Valley, by Brasbland, to Bovina, five miles and back six times a week. Leave Bovina Valley daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Bovina by 3:45 P. M. Leave Bovina daily except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Bovina Valley by 11:45 A. M.

1669—From Sheldon, by Olive Bridge, to Samsonville, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Sheldon Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Samsonville by 11:30 A. M. Leave Samsonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Sheldon by 3:30 P. M.

1670—From Napanoch by Lackawack, Eureka and Grahamsville, to Claryville, twenty miles and back, six times a week to Grahamsville, and three times a week the residue. Leave Napanoch daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Grahamsville by 4 P. M. Leave Grahamsville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Napanoch by 8 A. M. Leave Grahamsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Claryville by 10 A. M. Leave Claryville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Grahamsville by 4 P. M.

1671—From Parksville, by Morseton and Purvis, to Rockland, thirteen miles and back, twice a week, with a branch from Purvis, by Beaver Kill, to Shin Creek, nine miles and back, twice a week. Leave Parksville Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rockland by 4:30 P. M. Leave Rockland Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Parksville by 10:30 A. M. Leave Purvis Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Shin Creek by 6 P. M. Leave Shin Creek Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Purvis by 9 A. M.

1672—From Parksville, by Debruce, to Willowemoc, eighth miles and back, once a week. Leave Parksville Monday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Willowemoc by 10 A. M. Leave Willowemoc Monday at 12 M.; arrive at Parksville by 2 P. M.

1673—From Cochecton, by Fosterdale, Bethel, White Lake and Callicoon Valley, to Monticello, twenty-two miles and back, three times a week to Bethel and six times a week the residue. Leave Cochecton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M.; arrive at Bethel by 7:30 P. M. Leave Bethel Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Cochecton by 10 A. M. Leave Bethel daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Monticello by 10 A. M. Leave Monticello daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Bethel by 8 P. M.

1674—From Cochecton, by Pike Pond, Jeffersonville, Youngsville and Robertsville, to Liberty, twenty-four miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cochecton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jeffersonville by 4 P. M. Leave Jeffersonville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Cochecton by 11 A. M. Leave Jeffersonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Liberty by 11 A. M. Leave Liberty Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jeffersonville by 4:30 P. M.

1675—From Callicoon Depot, by North Branch and Callicoon, to Rockland, nineteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Callicoon Depot, Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rockland by 6 P. M. Leave Rockland Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Callicoon Depot by 11 A. M.

1676—From Barryville, by Cushetunk, to Beaver Brook, nine and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Barryville Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Beaver Brook by 11 A. M. Leave Beaver Brook Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Barryville by 4 P. M.

1677—From Hartwood, by Forestburg, to Lebanon Lake, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Hartwood Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Lebanon Lake by 5 P. M. Leave Lebanon Lake Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hartwood by 10 A. M.

1678—From Scheneva, by Jerusalem, to Penn Yan, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Hartwood Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hartwood by 10 A. M. Leave Hartwood Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Penn Yan by 1 P. M.

1679—From Woodbourne, by Fallsburg, to Fallsburg Station, four miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1680—From Woodbourne, by Mamakouck, to Neversink, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Woodbourne Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Neversink by 3 P. M. Leave Neversink Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Woodbourne by 12 M.

1681—From Ellenville, by Greenfield and Dairyland, to Woodbourne, twelve and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Ellenville Monday and Saturday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Woodbourne by 8 P. M. Leave Woodbourne Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Ellenville by 3:30 P. M.

1682—From Middletown, by Well's Corners, to Minisink, twelve miles and back, twice a week. Leave Middletown Monday and Friday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Minisink by 2 P. M. Leave Minisink Monday and Friday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Middletown by 5:30 P. M.

1683—From Monticello, by Bridgeville, to Glen Wild, seven miles and back, six times a week to Bridgeville, and three times a week the residue. Leave Monticello daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Bridgeville by 5 P. M. Leave Bridgeville daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Monticello by 2 P. M. Leave Bridgeville Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Glen Wild by 2 P. M. Leave Glen Wild Tuesday and Saturday at 4:15 P. M.; arrive at Bridgeville by 7 P. M.

1684—From Tremansburg to Searsburg, four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Trumansburg Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Searsburgh by 7 P. M. Leave Searsburg Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Trumansburg by 11 A. M.

1685—From Canoonsville, by Trout Creek and East Masonville, to Unadilla, eighteen miles and back, once a week to Canoonsville Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Unadilla by 5 P. M. Leave Unadilla Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Cannonsville by 5 P. M.

1686—From Newark Valley, by Ketchnmville and Lamb's Corners, to Whitney's Point, seventeen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Newark Valley Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Whitney's Point by 10 A. M. Leave Whitney's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Newark Valley by 7 P. M.

1687—From Elmira, by Southport, Webb's Mills, Seeley Creek and Big Hills, (Penn.,) to Daggett's Mills, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Elmira daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Daggett's Mills by 11 A. M. Leave Daggett's Mills daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Elmira by 7 P. M.

1688—From Mayville, by Hartfield, DeWittville, Bemus Point and Stow, to Jamestown, twenty-two and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mayville daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jamestown by 6 P. M. Leave Jamestown daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Mayville by 11 A. M.

1689—From Delhi, by Meredith, Onleont and North Franklin, to Oneonta, twenty-one miles and back, three times a week. Leave Delhi Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6